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The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,562—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

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BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
HOTEL
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
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GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Cadd	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,008	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on the 11th March at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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THE FUNDS
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Rs. 1,30,00,000.

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Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

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They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

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H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
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Quatre Bras	,, do.
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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	43	0	22	8	48	0	25	0
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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	275
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SOLE AGENTS.
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Rs.	15	17	20	24	28 each

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BOMBAY 10th EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 11th MARCH, 1899.

1st RACE	......Hurdle Race	....	3-15 P. M.
2nd ,,	......The Bagdad Plate	....	3 45 ,,
3rd ,,	......The Importers Handicap	..	4-10 ,,
4th ,,	......The Malabar Plate	....	4-40 ,,
5th ,,	......The March Stakes	....	5-5 ,,
6th ,,	......The Small Galloway Plate	..	5 35 ,,
7th ,,	......The Lady Sandhurst Stakes		6-0 ,,

By kind permission the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES—

	Local Time.
Colaba	2-35 P. M.
Church Gate	2-40 ,,
Grant Road	2-51 ,,
Arrives Mahaluxhmi	2-56 ,,

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 10th March, 1899.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Association, held on the 4th instant and Pursuant to Section 4 of the Memorandum of the said Association, the Members or their guardians of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes are called upon to SUBSCRIBE to the Assets of the Company Rs. 4, 3 and 2 respectively.

And Notice is hereby given that the said Amount be sent to the Undersigned in the office, within one month from the date hereof for which a printed receipt will be given.

DHUNJISHAW FRAMJI CHINOY,
Sole Liquidator.

No. 85, Mirza Street, Baharkote, Bombay, dated this 11th day of March, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court-House, on TUESDAY the FOURTH DAY of April 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of March 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1897 respectively.
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   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata...Schicksal-lied Song of Destiny...Brahms.
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

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Bombay, March 11th, 1899.

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For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent, of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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Also on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1899 at 2 p. m. at Foras Road, Drain cess works, consisting of a quantity of rabbits, w[illegible] stones, C. I. [illegible] at 3-30 p.m. at [illegible] Yard Office. Sinkin Tank consisting of [illegible] and utensils [illegible] not and a vehicle at 4 p. m. at Chinchpogly Water Works, Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and W. iron scraps.

Also on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1899, at [illegible] p. m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway tables consisting of a [illegible] at 2-30 p. m. at Tardeo Bellasis, Bridge Pipe Depot consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes W. C. Pans, traps, empty kerosine oil tins, &c; and at 4 p. m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron and w-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chairs, fire bars, etc.

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SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS - Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds,

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used,"—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1886.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Beng

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that our BOARD of DIRECTORS have decided to CLOSE this Branch of the Bank.

Constituents are requested therefore to make arrangements to close their accounts at their earliest convenience.

CREDIT LYONNAIS,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

THE MADRAS ENGINEERING AGENCY.

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR INVENTORS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL works furnished. Doors, windows, roofs and other wood and metal work supplied. Timber in logs and scantlings. Address:—ROYAPURUM, Madras. THIS ADVT. APPEARS WEEKLY

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Gordhundas Sooderdass in place of Mr. [illegible] Cursondass, deceased.

4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Anundjee Ebanjee as an Auditor in place of Mr. Framjee Temoojee resigned.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1898-99 and to fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠા ઍન્ડ કું.,

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd February to 11th March, 1899, both days inclusive.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 10 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 15th March, 1899, at 4 P.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report, and the auditors Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1898.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., to fill up the casual vacancy in the Board.

IV.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 15th to SATURDAY the 25th March 1899 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is also hereby given that upon the termination of the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company for considering and passing the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was adopted by the Directors at their Board meeting held on the 1st March 1899, viz.—

"That Article 102 (D) of the articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the proviso therein contained as to moneys to be borrowed from a Director or the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company or any member of their firm, such amendment to have effect as from 1st October 1898.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, etc. Very valuable Private Collection, Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

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GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

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FLEAS,
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BEETLES,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin, and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 10.52, 11.15a. Low water, 4.42m., 4.45a.
Bombay Extra Race meeting.
New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
B. V. R. parade, 4-45 p.m.
B. V. A., Cinderella dance.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h., 9m. High water, 11.33m., 11.53a. Low water, 5-20m., 5-28a.
Bombay Foxhounds meet.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the "Champa Gully Fair," will be held at Champa Lane, to-day.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in English at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Devil's Decoys."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Linga and Bahrein, per extra s.s. Wardha, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Ballaarat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Abdul Karim Mahomed Sahib, a Mahomedan coolie, was, on Thursday, last working on board the steamship Ula, when he accidentally slipped on the upper deck and fell, fracturing his left forearm. The injured labourer was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Thursday evening, Mr. M. F. Banaji, of the Gowalia Tank Road, was driving in his dog cart along the Queen's Road, when the horse attached to the cart took fright and bolted away, breaking the shaft of the cart, throwing and Mr. Banaji on the road. Mr. Banaji sustained injuries to his right arm and shoulder. In his fall he lost a gold watch, valued of Rs. 600, and a portion of the gold chain attached to the watch.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dongree, on view of the body of Sonia Mahadeo, a Hindu, aged twenty-six years. The deceased was standing on a ladder in a tank at the back of the Sat Tad Musjid, and was whitewashing the wall of the tank, when the punt in which the ladder was placed suddenly moved, with the result that the ladder came down, precipitating the deceased into the water. Before anything could be done to rescue him, he was drowned. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Faculties of the Bombay University, held yesterday, the following Deans and Syndics were elected:—Faculty of Arts,—The Hon. Mr. Giles (Dean); the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal Hathornthwaite, Mr. R. Patell, and Father Kemp (Syndics). Medicine—Dr. Hatch (Dean); Dr. Dimmock and Dr. T.B. Nariman (Syndics). Law—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade (Dean); and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Sitalwad (Syndics). Engineering—The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes (Dean); and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban and the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke (Syndics).

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Soondri, a Hindu girl, aged four years, daughter of one Balsett Luximon. The deceased resided with her parents on the second story of a house at Dongree Street. About 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, the mother went downstairs to fetch water, leaving her daughter alone in the room. Just then a funeral party passed in front of the house, and the deceased ran to the window to look at the procession. While doing so she lost her balance and fell into the street below, a distance of about twenty feet. The deceased was picked up in an unconscious state and taken by the mother in the house. Her right arm was fractured and she was bleeding from the nose. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the same evening. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?—At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, craneman No. 38, working on the jetty at the Prince's Dock, noticed a Hindu man, name unknown, coming down by the anchor from the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chindwara and jump into the sea. He was alone and was naked except for a *lungoti*. He rose to the surface of the water once and then sank. The craneman raised an alarm, which brought a number of persons and a policeman on the spot. A diver was sent into the water, and he recovered the body in about half-an-hour after the accident, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body, which had a silver band on. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on view of the body of the deceased. It was stated that many persons jumped into the dock from the steamer to have a swim. The deceased did not struggle in the water and did not appear to be able to swim. The steamer Chindwara was taking in cargo and many persons were at work on board the vessel, but it could not be ascertained whether the deceased was one of them. He appeared to be a prowvalla or a labourer and was about thirty years of age. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased was drowned in the sea, but whether it was an accident or deceased committed suicide there was no evidence to show.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.

ON Thursday afternoon, a fatal accident occurred on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Candia, now lying in the Victoria Dock. It appears that James Moffett, a winchman, employed on board the ship, was at No. 2 hatchway of the vessel, when the jib of the ship's steam crane that was lifting up a five-ton girder from the hold came down suddenly upon Moffet, killing him on the spot.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the Victoria Dock regarding the death of the deceased. Mr. James Linn, the Chief Engineer, stated that deceased joined the ship about the 8th of February last. They left London on the 11th of that month with a general cargo. About 5 o'clock, on the previous evening, the third officer informed the witness that the starboard forward five-ton crane had carried away and killed the deceased. The witness examined the broken parts of the crane which gave way and could not find any flows in them. The steamer was a little more than two years old. The crane in question and the port crane had lifted the girders into the ship in the Albert Dock at London without any accidents. The weight to be lifted by the crane was not to exceed five tons. The duty of the deceased was to attend to the oiling of the cranes and to see that the crane and winches were in working order.

Mr. Basil James Gibson, the third officer on board the steamship Candia, deposed that about 3 o'clock on the previous afternoon the first of twenty-four steel girders, weighing five tons each was safely lifted by the starboard forward crane at No. 3 hatch and placed in a barge alongside the ship. Witness was on duty at that hatchway superintending the work. The crane wire was then lowered into the hold and hooked on to the chain sling of another five-ton girder. The girder was then hove up to a height of about six feet. It was at that time clear in suspension. The jib of the crane suddenly came down and fell on the deceased, who was then leaning over the combing of the hatch, looking down into the hold and killed him. It pinned him on to the combing and they had to use the fast crane to lift the fallen jib off him. Deceased was carried to his cabin and the surgeon of the steamship Egypt was sent for, who came and examined the deceased. The surgeon of the steamer Candia came afterwards and also examined the deceased. Witness had previously cautioned the deceased against standing under the crane, when the girders were being lifted. He was in general charge of all the cranes in the ship and was responsible to the Chief Engineer. It was not necessary for him when a lift was coming up to stand under the crane. Witness had received information from the head stevedore at the Albert Dock and also from the P. & O. office here that the twenty-four steel girders weighed five tons each. These twenty-four girders were all lifted into the ship at the Albert Dock by the crane that gave way and the port crane.

The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the accidental falling on him of the jib of a five-ton crane which gave way while a steel girder weighing five tons was being lifted by it out of a hold on board the P. & O. Co's steamship Candia.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Bhicaji Fakirchand, Mechanical Engineer, charged Dadabhai Mancherji Gobhai with having published a letter in his paper called "Akhbar-i Islam" from a correspondent, under the nom de plume "obliged servant exposure," containing defamatory statements about the complainant. Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, appeared to prosecute, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kajiji, Barrister. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the Court said that the complainant was a second class mechanical Engineer and passed his examination in 1891 in Bombay. Since then he has held various appointments and held several certificates of proficiency. The complainant's attention was drawn to the said statements which were published in the accused's issue of 4th January last. In the second paragraph of his letter the correspondent wrote:—when such impostors become helpless to pass an examination in Bombay and when the examiners will not accept bribes which they offer, they having no other remedy, go to Karachi and changing air, there for a month or two, obtain certificates, dancing and jumping, just as they like ...... I would consider such persons as deceivers of Government...... One dhobie's son named Bhicaji Fakirchand, who some how or other, weeping and wailing, and groping about obtained a second class certificate. This poor man fruitlessly going about has gone to Karachi." Mr. Taleyarkhan said the whole letter, which was attached to the information filed, was defamatory and calculated to lower his client's character in respect of his profession. He asked the accused through his solicitors, Messrs. Mabenkhiah, Damodar and Jamsetji, to furnish him with the name of the correspondent, but he has refused to do so. A clerk from the [illegible] was then examined who stated that the accused had made an official declaration that he was the proprietor and printer of the said paper. After complainant's examination [illegible] Mr. Evans, of Messrs. Duncan and Shallis, gave evidence that he had known the complainant for the last six years. He had sent him to Ambala for the purpose of erecting a press on a salary of Rs. 200. The complainant had given satisfaction in his work. He had read the letter (translation) published in the said newspaper and if he had not personally known anything about the qualifications of the complainant he would have expressed his doubts about him. Mr. Kajiji cross-examined the witness and the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

THE POONA MURDERS.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury on Wednesday said:—

The accused Wasudev Hari Chapekar, Mahadev Vinayak Ranade and Balkrishna Hari Chapekar are charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with committing the offence of murder by causing the death of Walter Charles Rand on or about the 22nd June before last.

They are also charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with committing murder by causing the death of Charles Egerton Ayerst on the 22nd June before last.

They are further charged under Sections 302, 109 of the Indian Penal Code with the abetment of each of those offences.

(Sections 299, 300, 107, 114 read and explained.) The events of that tragic night the 22nd June 1897, the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, are, I know, fresh in our recollection, and therefore, it is not necessary that I should refer to them further than to draw your attention to such portions of the evidence in this case which go to describe the occurrences on that day. It has been proved before you by unimpeachable testimony that on the evening of the Jubilee day, the 22nd June, 1897, two valued servants of Government, Mr. Rand, who was superintending the plague operations in the City of Poona, and Mr. Ayerst, a military officer, were treacherously assassinated by shots fired at them from behind their carriages when they were returning from the Reception at Government House. They were conveyed at once to the Sassoon Hospital where it was found that Mr. Ayerst had been shot in the back of the head, the bullet having passed out in the forehead, and that life was extinct. Mr. Rand had been shot in the back, the clothes he was wearing were punctured by the bullet and were saturated with blood. He remained under treatment at the Sassoon Hospital until the 3rd of July when he died. Colonel McConaghy, who assisted at the "post-mortem" examination of both bodies, has testified that the report of that examination made by Surgeon-Captain Heath, who is now in England, is absolutely correct, and from that report it is quite clear that death in both cases resulted from the gunshot wounds. Pellets of lead were found in the head of Mr. Ayerst and in the carriage in which he was riding, and pellets of lead were also found in the lung and other parts of Mr. Rand's body. His clothes were also singed, showing that the weapon had been discharged at close quarters. On the evidence you will have little hesitation in coming to the conclusion that these gentlemen met their death by a foul and cruel murder. It is a matter of common notoriety that one Damodhar Hari Chapekar, the brother of accused Nos. 1 and 3, was tried in February 1898, for these murders and that he was found guilty by a jury and has expiated on the gallows his share in these murders. Now, the case for the prosecution is that each and all of the accused had conspired to take the life of Mr. Rand for some weeks before the outrage was committed, that they were all actively aiding and abetting on the night of the murders, and that they were all present, that, therefore, under the provisions of Sections 302 and 114 of the Penal Code they are all by law to be deemed to have committed the murders. With regard to accused Wasudev Hari, No. 1, he has made a statement before Mr. Carvalho, the 1st Class Magistrate, in which he has admitted the existence of the conspiracy to kill Mr. Rand, and that his brother Balkrishna was aware of it. He stated that *his* duty was to watch Mr. Rand's movements and on the night in question he had stood at the Ganesh Khind gate and had given information to his brother Damodhar of the approach of Mr Rand's carriage by calling out 'Narya Narya. That statement was made on the 10th February and was confirmed again before the Committing Magistrate on the 27th February, and in this Court before you he has admitted his guilt. Similarly accused No. 2 Mahadeo Ranade admitted in his confession made before Mr Carvalho on the 10th February that he took part in the murders of Mr. Rand and Mr Ayerst, that a design had been formed 2½ months before for murdering Mr Rand on account of the sufferings of the people due to the plague measures, and that Balkrishna was aware of the conspiracy. He also repeated the statement and admitted its truth before the Committing Magistrate on the 27th February, and before you when called upon to plead to the charges he with Wasudeo pleaded guilty and has admitted his guilt. On these statements, if you believe them, you will have no difficulty in forming an opinion as far as accused Nos. 1 and 2 are concerned. These men have already been found guilty by this Court of the murders of Ganesh Shankar and Ramchandra Shankar Dravid, and have been sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. I come now to the case of the 3rd accused Balkrishna to which I ask your close attention. The evidence as it affects him consists in the first place of a confession made by him on the 28th of January last before Mr. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code. You will remember that after the apprehension of Damodhar Hari Chapekar the accused Balkrishna, his brother, absconded, and a proclamation was issued by the Superintendent of Police for his arrest. For a period of considerably over a year he managed to elude the vigilance of the Police, and he was finally arrested on the 17th December last, as Mr. Stephenson, the Detective Police Officer under the Nizam's Government, has deposed, at Mandalgiri dressed in the guise of a Pathan. He was handed over under the Extradition Act to the Poona Police on the 20th January, and on the 28th January, he made this confession in Bombay having previously made the same statement to Mr. Brewin on the 25th January. You will bear in mind that this took place 11 days before the Dravid murders and that Wasudeo has stated in his confession that his reason for killing the Dravids on that day was that the case against his brother was to be brought before this court on the following day. Now in his confession, accused Balkrishna, has clearly and unequivocally admitted his share in the conspiracy to kill Mr. Rand. He has described how Mr. Rand's movements were dogged, and how he had gone to the meeting in the city with others for the purpose of making himself familiar with Mr. Rand's features. He has described how on the Jubilee night they left home carrying arms and went and sat on the culvert near the yellow bungalow near Ganesh Khind. It is true he has thought fit in his admission to cast a cruel aspersion on the memory of a loyal servant of Government, the late Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat. With the truth of falsity of that allegation you have not now to do. It is sufficient to bear in mind that he admits his full share in the conspiracy and that he was present with arms on the night in question on the culvert close to the spot where Messrs. Rand and Ayerst were shot. He was further examined before Mr. Carvalho in the preliminary investigation in this case, and he there admitted that his statement was taken down by Mr Sanders Slater as he had made it, and that he could not then say it was true because of the statements made by accused Nos. 1 & 2. He added that what they had stated was untrue, and that he had killed both Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst, and that his brother Damodhar was with him. You will remember that the learned pleader for the defence put a question to Mr. Carvalho and also to the Sheristedar, whether accused Balkrishna did not say that as accused Wasudeo and Ranade had taken on themselves the burden of Mr. Rand's murder therefore he said that he did it. Both witnesses denied that such statement was made by the accused. But even if such statement had been made it would not improve the position of the accused. Now it may appear strange to you that on the 28th January accused Balkrishna, though admitting being in the conspiracy, did not admit taking an active part in the murders, and that some explanation for his change of attitude should be forthcoming. Now, it will occur to you that if he had no part in the murder it would be a matter of no consequence to him who did admit the murder. If, on the other hand, he knew that he had taken an active part in it, and possibly had fired one of the fatal shots, it is not unnatural to suppose that when he saw his own younger brother and another man willing to take his guilt on their shoulders that he would feel in honour bound to avow his guilt, so as not to be outdone in generosity. He would feel under no such obligation if he had no share in the crime. Whatever his motive may have been you have before you the fact that between the 28th January and the 27th February both Wasudeo and Ranade, in their confessions, had taken the guilt on their own shoulders. On the 27th February Balkrishna admitted that he had committed the murder. To come now to the other evidence in the case, Bhau Naiku, says he was Mr. Rand's coachman. He remembers on 2 or 3 occasions seeing accused Balkrishna with Damodhar at the Municipal Office and he remembers Damodar accosting him and making certain enquiries about Mr. Rand. The counsel for the defence asked to record his former statement for the purpose of showing that he did not mention Balkrishna on that occasion. But you will remember that there was only one prisoner, viz, Balkrishna then before the Court, and naturally the questions were directed to him. Gopal Singh was a Chief Constable employed in the enquiry into the Rand murder and he states that he found the two swords and the axe produced before the Court under a culvert marked 11 in the plan on the following morning after the murder took place. The swords were then wrapped in muslin. Govind Ramchandra Londhe states that he is the maternal uncle of accused Nos. 1 and 3, and that he had seen the axe produced on two occasions, once in Balkrishna's room in the Wada in which the Chapekars lived, and once in Balkrishna's hand, and that Balkrishna had stated he used it for killing boars. Now, this witness is a near relation of accused and therefore his natural instinct would be to shield his nephew if possible. Balkrishna admits that he is not on bad terms with Londhe, therefore there is no ground for supposing that he is telling a false story and no ground is shown why he should be disbelieved. The axe is not an ordinary one and it is unlikely he would be mistaken about it. If you believe this witness then it is clear that one of the weapons found in the culvert was one which accused Balkrishna was in the habit of carrying and using. Then you will observe that the swords have their sheaths wrapped round with some white muslin, and you will remember that Mr. Kennedy, in describing some of the articles found at the search of the Chapekars' house, pointed out a small bundle of muslin which you will find on examination corresponds exactly with that wrapped round the swords. Several other witnesses have been called to prove that during the period prior to the murder accused Balkrishna was in Damodhar's company. Stenson, the Police Constable, has given you an account of his seeing him sitting on the tank wall opposite St. Mary's Church on Sunday evening at service time. At the request of the pleader for the defence his previous statement in Damodhar's case was recorded but there is no contradiction whatever on any material point. He then stated there were 3 Brahmins as he has now done. He did not make any statement on that occasion in Court as far as Balkrishna was concerned as Balkrishna was not then before the Court, and of course no questions were asked concerning him. He gave a full explanation as to the conversation he had with men at the time, and why some portions which were not relevant had not been recorded.

Then we come to the incident of the picnic on the 21st June, the day before the Jubilee, when the girls of St. Mary's School had gone out to the Yellow bungalow on the Ganeshkhind road to spend the day. The defence Counsel had submitted that this circumstance has no bearing on the case, but the contention of prosecution is that Damodhar and with him Balkrishna had gone out there the day before to prospect and see how the ground lay. Both the girls, Edith DeCosta and Eva Carvalho, remember the incident of 2 Brahmins rebuking them for paddling in the water, and the elder girl states that accused Balkrishna was one of the men. There seems no ground why either Stenson or Edith De Costa should say they identified accused if they had not done so. There is also the coachman, who says he saw Damodhar and Balkrishna together outside the Club of Western India, and they were enquiring for Mr. Rand. Then you have the further statement of Londhe, the uncle of accused that after he came up from Bombay on the 29th January, Wasudev had told him that four of them, viz.: Damodhar, Balkrishna, Ranade and himself went to kill Mr Rand, that Damodhar killed Mr Rand and Balkrishna Mr Ayerst and that he gave warning of the approach of Mr. Rand's carriage by calling out Narayan from which Damodhar was to understand that Mr. Rand's carriage was coming. He further stated that Damodhar killed Mr Rand and that Balkrishna killed Mr. Ayerst. Now that statement made by Wasudeo to Londhe is admissible under Section 10 of the Evidence Act. That section run as follows:—"Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, anything said, done or written by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it."

It forms a much important piece of evidence in as much as each and all of the accused have severally admitted that the conspiracy to kill Mr. Rand existed Now you know from Londhe's own statement that he has been one of the principal witnesses against accused 1 and 2 in the trial for the Dravid murders, and he described how Wasudeo had also told him of the intention to kill the Dravids, therefore, such being the case, it was not at all surprising that Wasudeo should have been equally communicative with regard to the Rand murder. This witness further added that Wasudeo told him that Balkrishna and Damodhar had returned home by way of the Fergusson College, and that he and Ranade had gone by the road straight to Lakri Pul. This is not a very important point, but it is material as showing that all four were mentioned by Wasudeo. Now the next witness is Nilkanth Shankar Dravid, the man who gave evidence in the Damodhar case, and the brother of the two Dravids who were killed on the 8th February. Now Nilkanth says that he belonged to the gymnastic club which was started by Damodhar, and met at Khasgiwala's Wada. He says the accused were all members of it. They met for the purpose of practising the use of arms. He says the club was afterwards broken up, but that he subsequently visited the Chapekars, and saw a collection of arms in Damodhar's rooms, consisting of swords, pistols, etc., when both Damodhar and Balkrishna were present. I pass now to the evidence of Vinayak Apte a fellow lodger with the Chapekars in the Bhopale's Wada. Now, he says that the whole family of Chapekars left Poona the next day but one after the Jubilee, and have not returned since. Londhe also stated that the Chapekars all left Poona immediately after the murders. Dhodbe Narayan also makes the same statement. Then you have the statement of the mali Hari Kachre, who has a sugarcane field at Yerandowne. He also identifies Balkrishna as one of the Brahmins who accompanied Damodhar to his field one evening when they drank sugarcane juice, slept there and started early next morning before he was up, having helped themselves to some of his powder and shot. Now you will have to ask yourselves whether it is likely that all these persons Govind Lodhe, Stenson, Miss De Costa, Hari Kachre, Bhau Naiku, the coachman, would deliberately give false evidence against Balkrishna without any ostensible motive, and if you believe them then it is clear that prior to the outrage of the 22nd June Balkrishna was going about with Damodhar in pursuance of this conspiracy either finding out the places of public resort frequented by Mr Rand, making inquiries as to his whereabouts, or examining the locality of the intended outrage. Now that, Gentlemen, is the evidence against Balkrishna. Before you he has stated that his confession is all false but is there any ground for supposing that those portions of them which implicate himself are false? What motive could he have had for making a false confession? He does not allege that any ill treatment was resorted to or that any promises were made, or that any inducement was held out to him to make a confession. What he says is that he made the statement before Mr Carvalho when he was in great grief "(Dukhacha Aveshant"). Now you know by your experience what the natural emotions of the human mind are, and it is for you to say whether that explanation is a satisfactory one. You may ask yourselves what your conduct would be in these circumstances if knowing you were perfectly innocent, and a grave charge of this character was suddenly brought against you, you would admit your guilt whatever grief the charge might cause you. If you were satisfied that the confession was not voluntary you would naturally attach no weight to it. But no allegation is made, nor it is suggested that the confessions are other than voluntary. You heard what Mr. Sanders Slater said and you have his record of the statement taken with his own hand. He appears to have constantly asked the prisoner whether he was making the statement voluntarily or not, because otherwise he would not record it, and he says he satisfied himself it was voluntarily made. Similarly Mr. Carvalho has made the same statement. I need not point out to you that a confession voluntarily made is the strongest evidence you could possibly have because it is against the interest of the person making it and the natural instinct of self preservation would rather induce an accused person to deny than to admit his guilt.

You may feel some doubt about what view you ought to take with regard to these confessions of Balkrishna which he has retracted at the last moment. Mr. Setlur has drawn your attention to the Treatise on the Law of Evidence by Justice Amir Ali, and to a case quoted from the Madras High Court in which it was ruled that a retracted confession must be supported by independent reliable evidence corroborating it in material particulars. Queen-Empress vs Rangi; and on that point I may read to you the remarks of the Bombay High Court in a recent case Queen Empress vs. Gharya and others (I. L. R. 19 Bombay 728). A retracted confession, if proved to be voluntarily made, can be acted upon along with the other evidence in the case. You will I am sure, give the evidence your careful consideration. The defence have not called any single witness to deny or rebut any single statement made by the witnesses for the prosecution. If you find that the evidence is so strong that it satisfies your minds of the guilt of the accused it will be your duty to record your verdict accordingly, but if you think it admits of any reasonable doubt it will be your duty to give the accused the benefit of it.

(SD.) W. H. CROWE,
Sessions Judge.

March 8, 1899.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Jury having retired to consider their verdict return to Court and announce through their Foreman that they find all the accused guilty of the first charge that they committed murder by causing the death of Walter Charles Rand. Also that they are all guilty of the second charge that they committed murder by causing the death of Charles Egerton Ayerst and that is their unanimous opinion.

(Sd.) W. H. CROWE,
Sessions Judge.

March 7th, 1899.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	11	7	17
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	5	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	7	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	28	22	42
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	18	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	16	9	29
G Mahim and Worlee	14	11	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	79	92
Total	160	157	349
Total plague deaths to date	38,270	33,915	
Same date last year	71	132	265

BANDRA.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality yesterday.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST'S REPORTS.

THE fear of plague getting underground in the Kolar Gold Fields has been subsequently minimized on receiving a report from the Government Bacteriologist on experiments conducted by him. He says that from personal observation of the Mysore Mine he surmised that the ordinary non-spore bearing bacteria could not flourish in the soil in large numbers, and this has been verified by the results of experiments. Two samples of the soil found at depths of 1,400 and 1,620 feet in the Mysore Mines contained four different kinds of bacilli and no cocci. Of the former three were spore bearing remaining gunlike plague bacilles and its allies. The absence of cocci in the soil also showed that delicate non spore bearing bacilli like plague microbe cannot flourish in underground soil even if accidentally introduced there. The soil on which the cooly lines of the Ooregaum Mine are built contained a large number of bacilli and cocci, and appeared to be a good medium for the growth and propagation of plague bacilles. He examined and experimented on two kinds of cockroaches found underground, and comes to the conclusion that there is no reason to apprehend that they would be any source of danger even if the mines become infected with the plague microbe. On the other hand, they tended by devouring any kind of organic matter that may happen to be in the mines, to lessen the chances of the unlimited propagation of plague bacillus. The Cyanide tailings showed no bacteria when artificially infected with the plague microbe. He examined it and found that all plague bacilles died out on the second day, this being due to the absence of organic matter which bacilli could live upon.

PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 903, Sanitary, dated the 8th instant, is published, Number 903, Sanitary. Five cases of plague are reported from Hongkong. Venice Convention regulation should be imposed against Hongkong at Aden and ports in Bombay Presidency and Sind.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 9th March:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Belgaum	G. C. Sheridan, Esq., care of Leslie, Esq. Cumballa Hill.
Shiraz	Ibrahim H[illegible]
Cocanada	Agen - Baralogn and Co.
Nowshera	Da[illegible] Sons and Co., Fort.
Parbalia	Shapoorji Danji Co.
Cochin	Haji Said Ahmed Hodi bandar.
Goa	Joao Maria de Souza Quarantine Shed

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR FRENCH, R. E., on return from leave resumed the duties of the A. A. G. for the Royal Engineers at Army Head-quarters.

Veterinary Lieutenant F. Hunt, Punjab Command, remains at home on extended sick leave until the 1st May.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 24th February, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Asbery Mr
Batson Mrs
Boyts Mrs and infant
Barnerd Mrs and Miss
Biscoe Mrs Tyndale and 2 children
Batchelor Mr
Cutler Mr O H
Chynoweth Mr S
Clark Mr and Mrs
Cowmeadow Mrs
Diedericks Mr F
Datt Miss L
Dobbin Lt E J
Darling Mr Mrs Miss and child
Duke Mrs J and 2 children
Fremlin 2 Misses
Frost Mr F B
Gillespie Mrs
Gardner Mrs
Gill Mr
Holm Mr B F and child
Herrick Lt E
Jackson Mrs and 2 Misses
Khan Mr A
Knight Mr D
Lees Mr J
Lawrence Mr
M spore 2nd Lt
Purdie Mr W J
Pearson Maj
Russ Mr C A
Reay Mrs
Scholfield Mrs A
Shewen Mrs L
Steven Mr M
Short Miss
Short Miss B
Scott Mr
Scoldwell Mr 2 Misses and child
Tattersall Mr and Mrs
Tailyour 2nd Lt
Talbot [illegible]
Tyndale Mr A
Watkins Miss A
Wingate 2nd Lt
Wilkinson Mr and Mrs
Yond Mr F E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews Mr J
Betham Capt Mrs and infant
Jerry Mr
Batty Miss E
Brown Capt and Mrs
Bryce Mrs and child
Covill Mr A S
Crommelin Capt and Mrs
Carnegy Capt
Calvert Rev
Crompton Mr R E
Daly Mrs and child
Donovan Mr
Emery Mr F W
Emery Mr J M
Fairbairn Mr
Fraser Col
Framjee Mr, Mrs and child
Gordon Mr W
Grindy Rev and Mrs
Hart Mrs
Hemmerde Mr E
Hull Miss
Inglis Mr T
Kemball Mrs and child
Knight Mr R
King Mr H
Long Mr A M
Lovell Mr
Langborne Mr C
Millais Mr
McKenzie Mr D
Mina Mr A
Middleton Mr
Maude Mr and Mrs
Nightingale Miss
Parson Mr
Phelps Mr
Prince Aga Khan Vald
Robertson Mr A J
Remmick Mr T
Solomon Mr and Miss
Taylor Surg-Genl
Tucker Mr R
Tew Mr S W
Ward Miss

FROM PORT SAID.

Atkinson Mr and Mrs, and child
Burpee Miss
Croxton Mrs T H
Harris Mr
Loch Lieut Col
Tyndale Bisue Rev

FROM ISMAILIA.

Best Mr A
Holbrook Mrs
Lloyd Mr G W A.
Robertson Mr A
Thorburn Hon and Mrs S S and child
Whitney Miss

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L Langborne, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Brindisi, with English mails and the following passengers:—

Adams Miss
Ash Mr and Mrs W H
Ashdown Mr W
Atkinson Col F J
Adams Miss
Belgram Mrs and child
Bilgrami Mr S M H
Blanche Sister
Brevert Miss B
Butcher Mrs L B
Babington Col A M
Baddely Mr
Bailey Mr F G
Bannoo Mrs and Miss
Barclay Mrs
Bernard Mr J O
Barrows Miss Ethel H
Barthol Miss R
Barton Mrs and child
Beckett Mr and Mrs C and two children
Beer Mrs F
Bennallack Mr S
Besson Mrs J J B
Briff Mrs
Barners Mr C H
Barners Mr Henry
Bicknell Capt M
Bicknell Mrs
Bompas Mr and Mrs
Bower Mr
Brooks Miss
Brock Mrs
Buchanan Mrs and child
Budden Mr and Mrs H O two children and infant
Bunson Mr De
Burch Mr E G
Burton Mrs child and infant
Butler Miss
Bell Miss Vandor
Carkhill Capt
Carroll Miss
Cathcart Mr W T
Caspers Mr E P
Chamberlain Mrs
Chamberlain Miss
Chauncey Mr
Chane Mrs W H and son
Chapman Mr A S B
Chatterjee Mr J C
Christie Miss
Christie Mr C A
Clarke Mrs W O
Clothier Mrs
Collingridge Mrs and child
Cooper Mr W E
Corrances Miss
Coutinho Miss M
Cowie Mr D W G
Crowther Mrs R T child and infant
Cruickshank Miss
Currie Mr and Mrs
Charlston Lieut C E X
Collins Mr T A
Conduit Mr H
Coombes Miss M
Cowie Col T R
Crawley Mrs G B
Darby Lieut J
Dempster Mr F E
Dickins Rev and Mrs W A
Dodds Mr J C
Dundas Mrs C L
Dunlop Mr J
Daniel Capt F W
Daniel Mrs and child
Davidson Mr and Mrs W F
Davidson Mr L and child
Dawes Lieut C J
Deane Major and Mrs H A
Deane Mrs T
Deane two Misses
Devon two Misses
Downey Miss A K
Elworth Mr
Evans Mr and Mrs P
Ewans Mr W J
Ewans Mrs and child
Ezra Mr E
Frinton Mr S H
Felt Mr R
Finly Mr J
FitzGibbon Mr and Mrs
FitzGibbon Mr A
Foote Master
Foote Mr W
Freeman Master
Frewan Mrs
Fenn Mrs
Fenn Mrs S P
Ferrier Miss
Gillan Mrs R W and child
Goldsplink Mr H
Grant Mrs and infant
Greenstreet Lieut C B
Gilbert Mr Hy H
Gordon Capt E H
Gore Mrs St John
Grimley Hon W H
Grimley Mr H C
Grimley Mrs and Miss
Hales Mrs W and child
Hall Miss
Hammond Mr A H
Hansburg Col and Mrs
Hart Mr R
Hartmann Mr
Hawkes Miss C M
Heeramaneck Mrs and two children
Henderson Mrs Gilbert
Henderson Mr G E
Henry Mr W D
Higgins Mr E
Hirst Miss
Hunt Miss
Hutchings Mrs E H
Hagelion Mrs
Haun Mr H
Hanbury Miss
Hassan Major S, I M S
Hoskyns Lieut Col C
Inverarity Mr T D
Irvin Mr and child
Irwin Mr infant and child
Jackson Mr and Mrs
John Mr A
Jean Miss
John Mr
Jones Mrs
Johnson Mr
Jones Miss
Jones Miss Nigel
Jones Mr and Mrs W C Nigel
James Mr John
Johnstone Lieut
Jung Master Khusen
Kelly Lieut C R
Kennedy Mrs Clarke
Kiene Mrs H G H
Kane Miss
Kane Mrs
Kelly Mrs F H and child
King, Miss B
Klugh, Miss
Lowthorpe, Miss B M
Lee, two Misses
Le Marchand, Mr F O
Le Marchand, Mrs and two children
Levering, Rev F H
Levering, Mrs
Lindsay Mr W S
Lorraine-King Mr and Mrs and two children
Levitt Miss
Luard Miss M
Luard Miss M
Luff Mr J M
Laumann Mrs G C
Lloyd Capt T O
Markwick Miss L
Maw Mr and Mrs W
Monro Miss F R
Mills Miss F P
Mottee Mr R Le
Mackenzie Mrs M D and child
Madden Mr C W
Madden Mrs 2 children and 2 infants
Maitland Mr R F
Major Miss
Manning Miss
Marsden Lieut A H
Mainwaring Capt A F
Mason Miss G
Matheson Mr
McKay Lieut Col and Mrs H and child
McMeekin Mr
Miller Mrs
Moberly Mr C
Montgomery Col
Moore Miss
Moore Mr J
Moore Mrs T H
Morris Mr and Mrs T W
Moses Mr H worth
Murray Mr J W
Myburgh Miss R
Nicol Mr P
Norman Mrs
Ogilvy Mrs A
Oakshott Mr E P
Onslow Mrs and child
O'Sullivan Mrs and child
Owen Mr S W
Owen Miss
Parr Mr and Mrs O E
Paton Mrs and child
Patterson Mr and Mrs A B
Paterson two Misses
Pearson Miss
Peel Mr and Mrs J Russell
Petrie Mr J M
Peycock Mr J H
Phillips Mr W H
Pinlow Mr and Mrs
Porter Major R W
Prance Miss
Prentice Miss
Prike Mrs F W
Prike Mrs
Proudsay Col and Mrs A W
Puget Mr
Perkins Mrs W C
Potter Dr A De
Priestley Major E J
Reynolds Miss G
Richardson Col A F G
Rainey Mr H James
Rainey Mr J Ruad
Rainier Miss I
Rampini Mrs
Roy Miss
Raynor Mr and Mrs G
Reynolds Mr H W
Reynolds Mrs and 2 children
Ricards Mr and Mrs R T
Rochfort Mr and Mrs W
Rose Mrs and infant
Rutter Mrs
Sanders Mrs L
Saunders Miss
Scott Ven Arch W E
Shakespeare Mr W
Shakespeare Mrs and infant
Shepherd the Hon H H
Simson Mr A
Slater Mr
Smith Capt E
Strike Mr W
Stuart Mr
Stuart Mr R
Sultan Mrs and 3 infants
Swayne Mrs
Schulehm Lye Major H
Scoons Mr P
Scott Mrs B
Sharman Miss
Smith Mr L Giborne
Stansfield Mrs
Taite Mr and Mrs J C
Taylor Mr F E Worsley
Theodorine Mother Superior
Toolsidas Mr
Thotarn Miss
Thomas Col G, I M S
Thomas Mr E
Thomas Mr J
Thomas Mr J P
Thomas Mr and Mrs W L
Thompson Mr J P
Thornhill Major and Mrs
Vaid Major
Verschoyle Major F H
Verschoyle Mrs
Williams Miss L
Warner Miss
Warner Miss K E
Watson Mr and Mrs
Webb Mr G H
White Miss
Watling Mr F
Wilkins Mr John
Williams Miss E
Wilson Mr V S Fellowes
Wilson Mrs child and infant
Wickworth Mr G
Windle Mrs E H child and infant
Wray Mr and Mrs H child and infant
Young Mr and Mrs
Yule Mr David

YACHT CLUB RACES.

LADY SANDHURST'S CUP.

Handicap allowances and result of the Race sailed on Friday the 10th March 1899.

Names of Boats.	H'cpd	Entered by	Time of Start. H M S	Finish. H M S
Chitta	5	Mr E Comber	3 19 0	4 55 18
Melody	8	Mr J B Macbeth	3 15 0	4 57 30
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	3 21 0	4 57 42
Kismet	11	Mr W P Symonds	3 13 0	4 58 2
Isca	14	Mr James P Chrystal	3 10 0	4 59 43
Mannikin	16	Officers, R A	3 8 0	Gave up
Pixie	21	Messrs E R Smetham and G E House	3 0 0	Gave up

Course.—From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock Light house and South Karanja Buoy leaving them to port, round Committee Vessel leaving it to starboard, and thence round Middle Ground Buoy and Troopship Buoy leaving them to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel.

Cup won by Chita, 2nd Prize won by Melody, and 3rd Prize won by Turquoise.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Ships Boat Handicap Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Galley	Capt H L Fleet R N

Course No. 8,—viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to star board and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 6½ miles.

Yacht's Handicap Race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Chita	Mr E Comber
Janetta	Officers R E
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Hulda	Mr H K Love
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No. 9—viz, from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9½ miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boats name	Entered by
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth
Maud	Mr G W [illegible]
Tal	Mr W Murray
Midget	Officers, R A
Lora	Mr M P Baird
May	Capt W Chandler
Tomtit	Mr [illegible] H Hopkins

Course No. 8, viz, same as above.

THE MUSCAT INCIDENT.

THE *TIMES* VIEWS.

THE *Times* of Wednesday, February 22, had the following article:—The first act of the new Viceroy of India in the domain of foreign policy deserves high praise for promptitude and decision—praise which must of course be shared by the Cabinet at home. A Bombay telegram announces that the Seyid of Oman, or, as he is sometimes called, the Imam of Muscat, under threat of a bombardment of the forts of his capital by the British admiral on the station, has revoked the grant he had purported to make to France of a coaling station in his dominions. . . Oman, we need hardly say, forms the eastern horn of Arabia. Its coast extends from Ras Mirbat, on the Arabian Sea, nearly due north of Socotra, to Elwah Bay, close to Bahrein Island, about half-way up the southwestern shore of the Persian Gulf. French trade in these waters is small, but it exists, and in order to protect it the French occasionally send a gunboat to visit their Consular ports. It would be unfair and churlish upon our part to put any difficulties in their way, if they desire to obtain reasonable facilities for coaling this vessel on the Oman coast. At the same time we must insist that these facilities shall be of such a kind as to afford no pretext for political claims. We can neither ourselves agree nor allow the Seyid to agree to concession, whether to France or to any other Power, which might hereafter be made a plausible ground for such claims. We could not, for example, permit the Seyid to alienate territory, however small in extent, by lease or otherwise, to the French Government, or assent to the hoisting of the French flag, save over the French Consulate, in his dominions. There can be no question of a "coaling station" in the usual and natural sense of the term at all, and the employment of the phrase can only be misleading. But if France wishes to establish a coal depot, owned and managed by a private individual for the accommodation of her ships, we shall gladly acknowledge her perfect right to do so under the treaty by Louis Philippe—who is therein rather oddly described as "Empereur des Francais"—and countersigned by M. Guizot in 1846.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE SEYIDS

began in the reign of Seyid Sultan, the second potentate of the Al-bu-Said dynasty, which drove out the Persians in the middle of the eighteenth century. The object of our first treaty with him, it is pertinent to observe, was to baffle the designs then entertained by Napoleon on India. His son and successor, Sayid Said, made a number of agreements with us in reference to the slave trade and had in his fleet some British-built ships. It was to Lord Canning that the claims of the rival aspirants to the throne were submitted for arbitration at the next change in the succession. Down to 1861 Zanzibar had formed a part of the dominions of Oman. By his award, which confirmed the late Seyid's will, Lord Canning allotted Muscat to the elder and Zanzibar to the younger son of the deceased. It was arranged at the same time that the ruler of Zanzibar should pay to his brother of Muscat an annual tribute of 40,000 crowns. Some years later the Sultan of Zanzibar took advantage of the troubles prevailing in Oman to refuse payment of this tribute, and in 1873 the British Government consented to take over the burden itself. This important step was effected through Sir Bartle Frere, who concluded at the same time a new treaty with the Seyid.

THE GRANT OF A SUBSIDY

is a mark of the importance we attached to the friendship of the rulers of Oman and of our desire to draw closer the peculiar bonds which exist between us. In what way this process may have been effected we are unable to state, as no full account of the negotiations appears to have been made public. But it may be assumed with some confidence that we did not consent to make the Seyid an allowance of 7,200 rupees a month for nothing. It is even reasonable to infer from the character of the arrangements come to with other subsidized potentates that the consideration for the grant was of a political nature, nor would the surmise that it included a covenant by the Seyid not to alienate territory to any foreign Power without our previous permission seem altogether rash. A provision of the kind is very usual in such instruments, and Sir Bartle Frere was hardly the man to omit it. In the first half of the century we assisted the sovereigns of Oman against the fanatical Wahabis more than once. In 1865 we pledged ourselves to afford the Seyid our active support against unprovoked aggression. That, it may be observed, is not an undertaking which it is our habit to give to Eastern potentates who are not under close and definite obligations to us.

THE PRINCIPAL TREATIES

in regard to Oman to which France is a party appear to be the commercial agreement between Louis Philippe and the Seyid already referred to and a declaration between Great Britain and France concluded in 1862. By this document the Sovereigns of the two countries reciprocally engaged to "respect the independence" of the sovereigns of Muscat and of Zanzibar. The expression is very vague, but, whatever construction may have to be placed upon it in view of the accomplished facts which have affected Muscat as well as Zanzibar during the last half-country, it certainly affords no pretext to French claims for a coaling-station on the coast of Oman. The incontestable truth is that within the last generation both our interests in Oman and our hold upon it have become far stronger than they were. It would be

FOOLISH AND UNFAIR

to attach in every case to the words used by the present Viceroy of India, in books of travel written before he had won for himself much prominence in public life, an undue degree of political importance. But it is not merely as an illustration of the impression produced upon an intelligent English traveller by a visit to Muscat in 1892 that it may be useful to quote a remarkable passage from the "Persia" of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. "Oman," he writes, "may indeed be justifiably regarded as a British dependency. We subsidize its ruler. We dictate its policy; we should tolerate no alien interference. I have little doubt myself that the day will soon come when as these petty States crumble before the advance of a friendly civilization a more definite possession will be required, and the Union Jack will be seen flying from the castles of Muscat." Lord Curzon has evidently retained as Viceroy the opinion he formed seven years ago as a private traveller with regard to British rights and interests in Oman.

A RUSSIAN VIEW.

Dr. Hermann Brunnhofer, the well-known St. Petersburg professor, has just published a collection of his essays entitled "Russia's Hand Over Asia," which contains an article on what he somewhat oddly describes as "England's Fishing Lines in the Persian Gulf." The author, starting from the occupation of the Bahrein Islands by England, points out that the real purpose of this action was to cast a 'fishing line,' when opportunity occurred, from there to the harbour of Bushire or Abusher, to the north-east of these islands. In such a case Russia would have to seize the Persian naval port of Bandar Jesseh on the Ormuz road, if she wished seriously to oppose the advance of England. If this is her real intention, the harbour rented by the French, acting as agents of Russia, from the Sultan of Oman, will play the same part in the Russian plans, as a basis of operations concerning Bandar Jesseh, as Professor Brunnhofer ascribes to the Bahrein Islands in the English design on Bushire. The author defines the importance of Bandar Jesseh to Russia in the following terms:—

Bandar Jesseh is, so to speak, the Russian Vladivostock on the Indian Ocean. If Western Siberia and Central Asia are not to be excluded from the great trade of the world in future, they must endeavour to come into direct communication with the Indian Ocean. Gigantic as the advantages are which the Siberian Railway will confer on the Russian Empire, it will in the future not be able to meet the still more gigantic demands which will be made upon it by international traffic, the produce of Russo-Siberian and Chinese soil, the industries, and the civil and military administrations. A second Pacific railway through Siberia analogous to the three Pacific railways running through North America is absolutely impossible. If Russia, therefore, wishes to, and will, safeguard the future, the centre of her empire—namely, Western Siberia and Central Asia—she must in the first instance, keep open the access to the Indian Ocean. The railway to Bandar Jesseh will probably start from Askabad, south-east, via Kotchan, to Meshed and Herat; then curve westward to Bird Jand, cross the terrible Lut Desert, and reach Kerman. From here it will run to Bandar Jesseh, after overcoming considerable difficulties. The harbour of this commercial town is good, and only open to south-east winds. The anchorage is five metres deep at one and a half kilometres distance from the shore, and eight metres deep at three kilometres distance. Bandar Jesseh is connected by a regular weekly steamship service with Kurrachee and Bombay on the east and with Bushire and Bussorah on the west.

Apart from importance of the town as a terminus of a railway branching off from the Transcaspian Railway to the Indian Ocean, its greatest value will consist in its "rendering Russia entirely independent of the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal." The cession of the port to Russia would, according to the Professor, be the more easy, as Russia will be, or is already, in the position to undertake the charge, if necessary, of the defence of Persia, abandoned by God and the world, and far less capable at present of a military defence of her interests than she was a generation ago. Moreover, Persia is indebted to Russia for freeing her from the raids of the Turcomans."

This essay was written in 1895, and the latest events on the Persian Gulf, which completely harmonise with its contents, seem to have been prepared some time ago.

FRENCH OPINION.

M. Blowitz writes from Paris (Feb. 22):—Admiral Douglas's reported ultimatum to the Sultan of Oman has caused a flutter here. The *Debats* fears that something serious has happened at Muscat. "We have," it says, "certainly obtained a concession—of a commercial nature, we believe—from the Sultan of Oman. England has offered a warm opposition to that concession, although she has no claim of property at Muscat, and, by getting the concession of a coal depot on that Sultan's coast, has violated her engagement of 1862 by which she undertook to respect his independence. It is she, therefore, who has set the example, followed by us with the full right of imitating her. . . If the news given by "Reuter's Agency" is confirmed it is calculated to convince those of our countrymen who were still hesitating as to the conclusions to be drawn with regard to the direction of our whole foreign policy from the Fashoda affair, soon followed by that of the Shangha concession."

The *Liberte* remarks:—

If a coaling station in the waters of Omam was not required it should not have been asked for, and, in any case, it should not have been asked for unless we were firmly resolved on occupying it in spite of any body. . . M. Cambon and Lord Salisbury having already exchanged views on the concession, it seems impossible that an ultimatum can have been addressed to the Sultan of Oman in the name of the British Government. However this may be, the mutual rights of France and England in the Persian Gulf have been settled by the convention of 1862. The two nations are on a perfectly equal footing, and consequently cannot object to their mutual establishment in those regions.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ADVANCE OF THE KHALIFA.

A STRONG DERVISH FORCE.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL HUNTER.

NO FEAR FOR OMDURMAN.

WHILE the military authorities of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Chronicle" seem to suggest that there is no occasion for alarm in relation to the reappearance of the Khalifa, telegrams from Cairo indicate that he is in strong force, working his way in a north-eastery direction—that is to say, in the direction of Omdurman.

There is still no definite news of the engagement, but it is believed that the friendlies who met the advancing Dervishes were greatly outnumbered, and were compelled to retire.

The correspondent of the "Telegraph" estimates that the Khalifa's force is between 15,000 and 20,000 strong, and says it is hoped that he will come into position somewhere near Omdurman, so that a decisive action may take place, but the fear is entertained that he will content himself with mere border raids and harassing of garrisons, as was the case with the Halfa frontier. The country around Sherkeleh is unfortunately most difficult, great trouble being found in the transport of provisions and other necessaries during Colonel Kitchener's reconnaissance. Lord Kitchener has recalled all officers attached to the Egyptian Army from leave. The Sirdar has, what with the

CAPTURED DERVISH VESSELS,

at least twenty steamers of sorts. Of these at least eleven are excellent and well-armed gun-boats With such a flotilla he can easily enough, should he desire to do so, effect a rapid concentration of his troops at any point upon the Nile. Extreme mobility is assured to him, as before. There are eleven squadrons of Khedivial cavalry, a new body of Soudanese having been raised and added to Colonel Broadwood's force since Omdurman. It has been found that the Blacks will make most trustworthy troopers, and they will certainly "charge home" into the Khalifa's Baggars. Omdurman, concludes the correspondent of the "Telegraph," may reasonably be considered beyond the length of the Dervish arm at present. However, if Abdullah has great luck he may travel as far, in which event the chances are all against his ever being able to retrace his steps or escape us. Should he, as is expected in military circles, retire after raiding around El Duem and Abba, it will be necessary later on to send a sufficiently strong and well-equipped expedition to hunt Abdullah out of Sherkeleh, or wherever he may make his last stronghold. A later message from the same source states that Colonel Kitchener's retirment at Sherkeleh has had the effect of inspiring he tribes with confidence in the Khalifa, and

THE SITUATION IS GRAVE.

If the Khalifa reaches the island of Abbah it is thought that he will endeavour to march by the river bank on to Doeem (Ed Duem). The Sirdar is making all preparations for this move. No orders have yet been issued for British troops to go forward. Colonel Macdonald, with other officers, left Cairo for the front last night.

According to the "Daily Chronicle" the strength of our forces in the Soudan is now reduced to about its normal establishment. The 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers are at Omdurman, the 1st Seaforth and 1st Cameron Highlanders at Cairo and Alexandria, and General Talbot has also under his command the 21st Lancers and three infantry battalions with a field battery and garrison company of artillery, a company of fortress engineers, and some mounted infantry. There are now about 150 British regular officers under Lord Kitchener in the Khedive's army.

An Exchange Telegraph Company's Cairo correspondent says that the British Maxim Battery is under orders to proceed to the Soudan.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Omdurman, left London for the Soudan this morning, having been recalled in consequence of the renewed activity of the Khalifa. He expects to reach Khartoum on Monday week.

In reply to questions from a representative of Reuter's Agency who saw him before his departure, General Hunter said:

"The renewed activity of the Khalifa is a matter for surprise but not for the least apprehension.

"I am astonished at the reported strength of his following, and do not know where he could have got them together.

"This is probably a last dying effort on the Khalifa's part, and it will have the effect of bringing matters to a head much more conveniently and rapidly than if he had remained in the desert. I regard him as a nuisance, but no longer as a danger.

"His present following has probably been got together more through tribal discipline—for they are likely to be mostly Baggaras—people of his own tribe—than through any remaining feelings of religious fanaticism.

"Judging from the news to hand the Dervishes are marching to the Nile by the road leading to Duem, a place on the river bank, with perhaps a couple of hundred inhabitants. He cannot, of course, cross the Nile, and there is no place on the west bank of any size for him to attack except Omdurman. The river between Omdurman and Sobat is well patrolled. There is no place for him to effect a lodgment, and in the direction in which he is reported to be coming there is no food.

"Probably no advance will be made against the Khalifa from Omdurman until his plans have assumed some definite shape.

"I don't think he will attack Omdurman, although as I have said, that is about the only place for him to attack.

"There is no ground for apprehension, but, as a matter of fact, much cause for satisfaction if the Khalifa comes out and fights. It will greatly simplify matters."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hutton, 2,315 tons, Captain P O Arkley, sailed yesterday for Shanghai with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa 1675 tons Captain C B Kendall sailed yesterday for Gale in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon 3,279 tons. Capt in R T E Cook, cleared yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE s s Wagner, 2,294 tons, Captain E Cane, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Port Said 24th February in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,561 tons, Captain J Andersen, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea 1044 tons Captain C Scott arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 27th February with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co s s Nawab 1041 tons Captain W J Crebbin arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th February with general cargo Mrs Crebbin and, 2 children and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Milne, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Newport, 12th February with a cargo of coal and iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Snow, Mr Ross, Mr B Taylor, Miss Clotherbreak, Mrs Murray and 4 children, and 15 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Dean, Mr C L Clipton, Mr J Franklin Lieut J C Robertson, Capt C Meher, Mr and Mrs Rogers Mr E Miller, Mr Darashaw Dossabhoy and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 91 cases of opium and the following passengers:—Mr M Fo[illegible], Mr Ozz ro, M Zott, Mrs Maker, Mrs Baad and infant, Mr Mahomed Kola and 114 deck.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Consul General for Portugal has received from the Governor of Lorenco Marques the following telegram,—"Entrance of country craft from Bombay is allowed into the ports of Mozambique."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Boxhall	Hull		F M & Co
B	Candleshoe	2413	Chamberlain			W & A G & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	R S Ports	11-3	B&PSN Co
D	Clan Mackay	1651	Wodge	Genoa	13-3	F M & Co
G	Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
K	Cantallon	1983	Berry	Genoa	18-3	Bombay Co
O	Wagner	2207	Dave	Marseilles	22-3	W & A G & Co
P	Kirkiee	2175	Sutherland			K N & Co
Q	Chindwara	1508	Grier	Zanzibar	10-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	10-3	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Tucker	Bhaunagar	11-3	Do
Sabermati	521	Fuckeera	Karachi	11-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Candia	6480	Houghton	China	18-3	P & O S N Co
4	Ballaarat	2910	Field	Shanghai	14-3	P & O S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Cook	China	11-3	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2893	[illegible]	Aden	17-3	P & O Co
6	Candia	4195	Houghton			P & O Co
7	City of London	[illegible]	Scuff	Karachi	11-3	F F Co
9	A [illegible]	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	13-3	H C Jeesub
10	Kt Errant	4741	Jones	Antwerp	15-3	K N Co
15	[illegible]	373	S A [illegible]	[illegible]		A Munjee

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Eclipse .... 3653 tons gross .... Royal Navy

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Idar s	Milne	New Port, Feb 12
10	Arabia s	Parfitt	London, Feb 18
	Nuddea s	Scott	Moulmein, Feb 27
	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta, Feb 10

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Jupiter s	Vasey	Calcutta
	Chindwara s	Grier	Zanzibar, &c
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Gale
	Hutton s	Arkley	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday—
Steamer Wardha, Andersen, for Persian Gulf.
Mazagon, Cook, for Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—
Steamer Idar, for Genoa.
" Wagner, for Marseilles, etc.
" Nuddea, for Calcutta, etc.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, etc.
" [illegible]

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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TWICE
DEFEATS BURGLARS.

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LONDON, E.C.,
DECEMBER 19th 1893.

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GENTLEMEN,—We are the fortunate possessors of one of your Patent Thief-Resisting Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.

Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was o the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

THE past week has been a quiet one, and has terminated to-day with a native holiday, for which the markets generally have been closed. A small business has passed in Cotton and in Wheat and Seeds, at current prices, Exchange is 1-32d. higher both for Bank and Private Paper. Money is a quiet but steady market. In Government Paper there has been a drop of 7-16 per cent. in 3 1-2 per cents., but no change in 3 per cents. Freights are rather quiet; steamer owners are very firm, and do not reduce their rates. In Imports there is a small but steady enquiry.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, showed the followingg changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,31,991
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	13,34,376
Other " "	Inc.	"	19,80,516
Government Securities	Dec.	"	10,946
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	21,31,501
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	4,16,493
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	33,596
Cash	Dec.	"	31,00,987

A diminution during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to a little over 31 1-2 lakhs made it stand on Saturday last at some 129 lakhs as against an increment in the week preceding of 14 lakhs, at 160 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits, both at the Head Office and the Branches, there were withdrawals to the extent of 6 1-4 and 13 1 4 lakhs, respectively; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 19 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was an increase of 21 1-4 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were 4 lakhs more; and the Balances with other Banks were 31 1-2 lakhs higher.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 4th March, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,33,827
Do. do. at Branches	29,13,314
Other Deposits	330,39,753
Post Bills	6,462
Credits undrawn	17,29,820
Rs.	597,23,226
ASSETS.	**Rs.**
Government Securities	104,44,318
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	70,47,720
Loans on do. do. do.	143,24,401
Bills Discounted and Purchased	109,31,048
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,696
Balances with other Banks	152,978
Cash	128,91,537
Rs.	597,23,223

Meanwhile the market is quite in tone, and rates steady at last week's closing level, size: 7 per cent for the Presidency Bank, and 5 per cent. in the open market.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling last maildday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits, and very little business was reported either way. The market continued steady in tone on Monday with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited. Rates opened on Tuesday at 1s. 4d. for bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with a very moderate enquiry reported either way. The market opened on Wednesday partially 1-32d. firmer at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. The feeling was very quiet, nothing of importance having been reported. There was a steady tone in the market yesterday with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months, sight credits. A moderate amount of Bank Demand was done at 1s. 4 1-32d.; Merchants' Bills were scarce; and the market closed steady as follows, not to re-open till to-morrow:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight . 1s 4 3-16d. "
Francs ....1-70 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last Saturday the market was steady in tone at 100 1-16 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 1-8 for the Settlement, with 94 1-2 for Threes. On Monday the market was steady at an advance in rates to 101 1-8 for Money, and 101¼ for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remained at 94 1-2. Rates further advanced the following day to 101 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents., 101 1-2 for the Settlement, and 95 for Threes, in a quiet but steady market. The market was quiet in tone on Wednesday at 101 1-16 for cash and 101 3-16 for the settlement for 3 1-2 per cents with 94 to 94 for Threes. Yesterday rates were steady at 100 13-16 and 100 15-16 for 3 1-2 per cents for Money and Account respectively. Threes remained at 94 1-2. The market was closed to-day.

SHARES.—Prices have shown a little movement during the past week, more in favour of buyers than sellers, the charges reported being an advance of Rs. 25, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 5, in David; and a decline of Rs. 50, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 40, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 25, in Sassoon and Alliance: of Rs. 15 in Hindustan; of Rs 10, in Manockjee Petit; In Presses Bombay Cotton, are Rs. 12 1-2 higher; and Mofussil, Rs. 9; while on the other hand, Manmar, are Rs. 7 1-2, lower; New Indian Rs. 5; In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the second Issue; and Bombay Flour Rs. 25; In Banks Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 10; Bank of Bombay Rs. 7 1-2 and Bank of Bengal Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a slight falling off in the demand for Grey Goods, due, it is presumed, to unwillingness on the part of purchasers to come to Bombay to transact business personally. Rates are generally the same as before. In Bleached Goods a moderate business has passed at current prices; there has also been a moderate amount done in "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods." "Locally-made Goods" are a quiet but steady market. The clearances of "Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been 3,100 packages; and of "Local" about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—For China makes there has been a good enquiry, particularly for low counts, the prices of some of which are a little higher. Spinners are willing to sell at current prices, but firmly decline to accept any reduction. The clearances from the bazaar amounted to 4,500 bales; the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	" 10s	"	"	3 1-2	"	4 11-16 "
"	" 12s	"	"	3 5-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	" 16s	"	"	4	"	4 13-16 "
"	" 20s	"	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	" 24s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	" 40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow metal and Braziers copper are unchanged in price, at Rs. 44 and Rs. 54 per cwt. respectively; while "Swedish Bar Iron" is 8 annas per candy lower, at Rs. 54-8 per candy.

COALS.—Sales have been reported for ready Cardiff at Rs. 19-6-0 per ton and at Rs. 18 1-2 to 18 3-4 for March April delivery; also of Davisons W. Hartley at Rs. 17 to 17 1-4 per ton. Desbagur, for June December shipment, was done at Rs. 14 1-2 per ton. The market closed firm though quiet in tone; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 19 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 18 3-4 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 19 1-4	Rs. 18 3 4
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 15 1-2	Rs. 14 1-2
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 14	Rs. 13 3-4
Jardine's	Rs. 14	Rs. 13 3-4
Seebpore	Rs. 15	Rs. 14 1-2

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the enquiry from shippers and the mills has continued during the week, it has been moderate, resulting in only a small amount of business being done. Prices show no change to speak of; and to day the market has been closed for a native holiday.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs 132	—2 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	123	—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	117	—2 5-8d.
Bhownuggar, Fine	137	—2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	131	—2 7-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	131	—2 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	142	—3 4.
Dholleras, Fine	152	—3 7-16d.
Do. Do. May 15-25	155	—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	145	—3 2-32d.
Do. Do. May 15-25	148	—3 7-32d.
Do. Good		
Do. Do. May 15-25	143	3 1-8d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		
Do. Do. May 15-25	152	—3 9-32d.
Westerns		
Do. Do. May 15-25	155	—3 5-32d.
Broach, Fine	167	—3 7-16d.
Do. Good		
Do. Do. March 15-25	165	—3 13-31

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this Season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1898-99, F. P. Bales,	Season, 1897-98, F. P. Bales,
Khandeish	253,000	197,050
Barsee and Nuggur	51,000	47,050
Berar	403,500	221,000
Hinganghat	10,030	6,500
Dholleras	58,000	8,000
Broach	21,000	10,500
Bengals	153,000	103,000
Persian and Sind	1,000	6,000
	1,010,500	6,02,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales.	1898 Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	89,248	57,508	62,370
From 1st Jan. to 9th March	791,093	483,012	472,950
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	6,760	10,984	33,821
From 1st Jan. to 9th March	172,017	79,583	170,116
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.			
For the week	20,164	29,314	4,093
From 1st Jan. to 9th March	113,496	86,844	123,776

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady in tone, prices being generally maintained at their current level, with a fair business passing.

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	93,512	61,134	4,773
Do. from 1st January to 9th March	537,100	327,841	139,146
Linseed for the week	63,730	74,555	9,047
Do. from 1st January to 9th March	469,252	346,940	44,614
Rapeseed for the week	15,851	18,470	2,553
Do. from 1st January to 9th March	188,673	88,539	28,622
Gingellyseed for the week	38,160	86,480	32,027
Do. from 1st January to 9th March	703,112	657,589	207,781

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899 Cwts.	1898 Cwts.	1897 Cwts
Wheat for the week	...	9,000	...
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th Mar	325,760	25,500	811
Linseed for the week	8,419	26,265	23,859
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th Mar	443,068	454,146	117,685
Rapeseed for the week	12,000	49,613	6,116
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th Mar	291,712	195,124	105,702
Gingellyseed for the week	9,900	42,917	21,048
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th Mar	651,007	562,042	122,004

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 12

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—Introit 2, 317 and 197.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns 183, 257 and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Hoyte in B flat.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4 45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 92, 197 and 321.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 24, 183 and 266.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 279, 269 and 477.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
10-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Hymn 112. Ps. 115 2nd version, 25 tune. Hymns 237 and 109 1st tune.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 95 1-8 tune 82. Hymn 309 170 part I, and 285.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 293, 97 and 285. Psalms 10, 1-8 tune 233.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 197, 233 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. G. Ledgard.—Hymns 257, 184 and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 207, 201 and 197.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 273 and 230.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 282, 271 and 232.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. Sundry—Hymns 259, 93 and 28.

SEAMEN'S REST,
Frere Road, Prince's Dock.
Rev. T. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service and Sermon.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,
Prince's Dock.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FORT CHAPEL (CATHOLIC.)
Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
As Rev. Fr. W. Walrath, S. J., is suffering from an attack of influenza the Mission at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope which was to begin this evening, has to be postponed.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.
Undefended New Long Cause.
15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayek and others vs Cooverbai.

Long Causes.
556-95—In person—Vazir Ahmed Moolla vs Hormasjee Merwanjee Nariahvalla—Bhaishanker and K.
60-98—Ardeshir H and D—Kaderbhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Tyebjee Allibhoy and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
609-98—Thakurdas D and C—Assar Veerjee vs Damodar Soonderdas—Wadia and G.
211-99—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodar Lukmidas Mills and Co, Ld—Bhaishanker and K.
609-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Luxmishanker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.
323-97—In person—Balshet Pandeshet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

For Trial of Issues.
339-84—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs C F Ferran Ag. Advocate General and others—E F Nicholson—P R and K. and M M Munshi.
E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Muncherjee Merwanjee Narialmalla and others—Crawford B and Co and Dorabshaw Bezonjee.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
450-98—Janardhan and A—Manilal Purshotum vs Parakh Amba al Sarabhai—Bhaishunker and K.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Heeya Adam Hajee Mahomed and others Payne G and S and Bhaishunker and K.
78-91—Framjee and D—Hayee Goolam Mohemed Azam vs Captain T Turner and another—Crawford B and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade to-day (Saturday) the 11th inst. at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved this afternoon the 11th instant, for members who have not yet done their class firing. The train for Coorla leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as a Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G W ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March, 1899.

1. The Corps will parade to-day as follows:—

No. 2 Company at the Cope Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 1 Company will proceed to Coorla for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress—Drill order carbines only.

2. The layers of No. 2 Company will be examined for the layers prize on the 40 pr. Gun to-day before practice commences.

3. The Spoon Competition will be resumed on the 12th instant, when the Club Cup will be competed for.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WINGFIELD-COLE—February 14, at S John's Church, Boscombe, Hants, by the Rev S A Selwyn, M A, vicar, Hugh Edward Wingfield, Esq, M D, of Winchester, to Catherine Jane (Birdie) youngest daughter of Major General G Wynne Cole, H M Indian Army, grand-daughter of the late Surgeon-General Robert Cole, Indian Medical Service, and Hon Physician to H M the Queen.

DEATHS.

BERE—February 17, S Bere, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, son of his Honour Judge Norfolk sq, 31.
BRIGGS—February 16, C R Briggs, son of late Major P M, 19th Bombay N I, Park terrace, South Shields, 48.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

THE Naval Estimates are going up by leaps and bounds. The expenditure on the Navy for this year will reach twenty-six million six hundred thousand pounds, and over four thousand men will be added to the personnel. A new shipbuilding programme provides for the addition of two ironclads—probably four, if we assume that the "two battleships" mentioned in the telegram will be armoured—two armoured cruisers, which are really swifter battleships, and three fast cruisers. The naval station of Wei-Hai-Wei will absorb nearly three millions spread over this year and the next. We are asked to believe that this acquisition will be of great importance if there be operations in the China seas. Lord Salisbury hoped that the annexation of the one remaining naval station in the possession of China would give that Empire "courage" to face its enemies; the immediate result was a Palace revolution at Pekin, the deposition of the Emperor, and the rehabilitation of Li Hung Chang, whose degradation had been insisted upon as a necessary preliminary to the leasing of Wei-Hai-Wei. The diplomatic importance attached to the lease of the port seems to have been considerably overrated. It remains to be seen whether its strategic importance has been better estimated. Wei-Hai-Wei does not control or overawe Pekin; nor does it protect that capital from the pressure which Russia can bring to bear. The garrison of Port Arthur does not require to cross the Gulf of Pechili to place itself in a position to reassure or intimidate the Tsung-li-Yamen. The land route is open to it, and will be the more convenient, especially when the Manchurian Railway is completed. That line is being constructed with extraordinary activity and nothing that can be done at Wei-Hai-Wei can serve to nullify the influence that will then accrue to the possessor of Port Arthur. Seeing that 10,000 men is the lowest estimate of the garrison there seems some reason to fear that here, again, we have been putting our money on the wrong horse. It is not reassuring to know that in the estimated revenue of £107,000,000 for the year there will be a deficit of five millions sterling. The expenditure reaches £112,000,000, an amount that would have been regarded by Peel or Gladstone or Disraeli as monstrous without the excuse or compulsion of actual war. Mr. Goschen was not able to sleep at nights, last year, so disturbed was his mind with the anxieties waiting on his position as First Lord of the Admiralty. He informed the House of Commons that if at the approaching Peace Conference the other Powers proposed to reduce their expenditure on naval construction Great Britain will modify her programme. As Russia has just avowed her intention to expend another £28,000,000 on shipbuilding, the prospect of a revision of programmes with a view to reduction is not hopeful. Last year, Mr. Goschen when proposing a supplementary estimate for the building of new ships made a similar intimation. The answer is a vast increase of the new Russian naval estimates. Germany, France and the United States are all engaged in adding to the strength of their naval forces. Captain Mahan's work on the value of sea power in the making of history has much to answer for. So has Mr. Stead, who in the eighties first started an agitation for an increase in our naval armaments. Up to that time responsible ministers decided what the relative strength of the British and the principal foreign navies should be. When the press prescribed the number of ships, we soon had a very powerful navy indeed, and the tax-payer had a very heavy bill to pay. Then it was discovered that foreign nations had been foolish enough to build warships altogether in excess of their requirements, and that instead of being stronger we were relatively weaker than we were before. Then there was a second naval programme, with a precisely similar result, to be followed without pause by a third, and that again by another and still another. Now Mr. Stead is hard at work endeavouring to enlist volunteers to make war upon war and bring about the realisation of the Czar's scheme of a truce in armaments. But things have gone too far for that. All the world has come to realise that big navies are as necessary as big armies for every self-respecting State. Fortunately, the world has grown enormously rich during the last half-century, and can afford the luxury of ruining itself by costly armaments on sea and land without thinking of the morrow.

THE LONG WHITE CLOUD is the title of an interesting volume on New Zealand by William P. Reeves, Agent-General in London for New Zealand, published by Horace Marshall and Son, London. To anyone who wishes for a clear idea of the past and present of that now successful Colony, this story of the rise of New Zealand, of her early struggles, will prove as exciting as any novel, written evidently con amore by one who has lived in the places and seen many of the incidents he describes and has followed the developments which have made of this youngest of colonies a "pleasant and highly civilized country." The islands offer striking contrasts with the countries of the Northern hemisphere in their people and natural features. Both North and South Island are very beautiful and abound in sharp, sudden changes. There are the "sounds or fiords of the south-west, perhaps the loveliest series of gulfs in the world. Inlet succeeds inlet, deep, calm, and winding far in amongst the steep and towering mountains. The lower slopes of these are clothed with a thick tangle of forest, where foliage is kept eternally fresh and vivid by rain and mist. White torrents and waterfalls everywhere seam the verdure and break the stillness." But on the east coast the mountains, stripped of their robe of forest, seem piled in ruined, wasting heaps, or stand out bleak and bare-ribbed . . . . On all sides streams tear down over beds of the loose shingle, of which they carry away thousands of tons winter after winter. Their brawling is perhaps the only sound you will hear through the slow-footed afternoons, save always the whistle or sighing of the persistent wind." But on this side the flock-owner finds pasture for his sheep. It is "an ideal country for the unæsthetic person, the practical settler." In the beginning the settler came to build, to plant, to garden. Being generally a Briton, he brought all he could with him; the flowers, the fruits, the vegetables, the trees of his native land were transplanted or sown. The cattle of his own downs were brought with him, and horses from England. Grass seeds of the familiar sorts were sown, and when the rich red clover refused to flourish for want of its humming slave, the bee, that too was imported and the cattle had their clover in perfection. The rivers have been filled with trout, but the salmon so far refuses to acclimatise itself and disappears after a time. Pheasants, hares, and the house-fly have been carefully indroduced. But many harmful animals and insects have crept in and find the climate as congenial as the settlers, and they multiply far more rapidly—rats, rabbits, fleas, too often the wire-worm and its many friends ruin pasture. British weeds of divers sorts tried the early patience of the farmer. The Scotch thistle drove him wild, even Acts of Parliament failed to banish it. The watercress well nigh choked the numerous streams, the sweet-briar, that tenderest and most sentimental of roses, grew so sturdy that it ousted the grass often on whole hillsides and destroyed pasture. But on the whole Mr. Reeves considers that though "acclimatization has given one or two plagues and some minor nuisances, it would be ridiculous to suppose that these for a moment weigh in the scale against its good works." The merino sheep is the basis of the flocks. The red deer from Germany, the black swan and magpie from New Holland, the Indian minah, the English starling, and numbers of other useful birds and beasts are now absolutely at home in New Zealand. The author inclines to the belief that six hundred years ago there were no human inhabitants of these islands, few fish in her lakes or rivers, birds in her woods; and of animals none. Then in New Zealand invalids can command boiling, seething spas of every kind. They come in hundreds and thousands seeking health, or the holiday-maker comes to enjoy the wild and exquisite scenery and to breathe the bright invigorating air.

The Maoris must have first visited or settled in New Zealand early in the 15th century, and by degrees developed "rights" in the land, which did not, however, belong exclusively to chiefs or the "landed gentry." Every free man, woman or child had a vested and acknowledged interest in the land. Although the common folk were not considered to have immortal souls, they had an inalienable right to their share of the soil and they clung to it with the tenacity and affection of the Irishman for his acres. Fish was their favorite food, but their tastes had a wide range, and among them cookery was not at all a neglected art. They cannibalised certainly, but only on the bodies of enemies slain in battle, and these triumphal banquets were not everyday affairs. We are told that the popular notion of the lazy savage basking in the sunshine, or squatting round the fire and loafing on the labour of his women, did not fairly apply to the Maori—at any rate to the unspoiled Maori. His life was one of regular, though varied and not excessive toil." The Maori bird-snarer had to manipulate a delicate bird spear thirty feet long, the work of many months, with stone tools. The jungle in which the Maori adroitly used these spears is so dense and tangled that white sportsmen can hardly handle a gun there. Tatooing was the art, however, that was in highest esteem among the New Zealanders. Patient and unflinching must both artist and sitter be, "Inch by inch, the lines were cut or picked out on the quivering, human copper-plate . . . In the course of weeks, months, or years, as leisure, wealth, or endurance permitted, the work was completed. When, however, the slow and costly agony was over, the owner of an unusually well executed face became a superior person. "A Chief's signature was often a rough reproduction of his facial design or *Moko*. Though the Maori was warlike and capable of considerable cruelty, he was most courteous and refined in his intercourse with strangers, hospitable, and considerate in not reverting even in conversation to disagreeable topics. Masters of rhetoric, they loved debate, and "their complacent indifference to time made deliberative assembly a prolonged, never-wearying joy." But the seamy side of Maori life was only too visible. "A Chief might be an orator and a skilled captain, but squatting on the ground, smeared with oil, daubed with red ochre and grimly tattooed, he probably impressed the white visitor chiefly as an example of dirt and covetousness. The traveller might be hospitably entertained in a *pa*, the gate of which was decorated with the smoke-dried heads of slain enemies by a host whose dress might include a necklace of human teeth, the owner of which he had helped to eat. Muru, a custom by which any man smitten with sudden calamity was politely plundered of all his possessions, prevented undue accumulation of wealth. Among the Maoris, it was at once a social duty and a personal compliment. If a man's hut caught fire his dearest friends clustered round like bees, rescued all they could from the flames, and—kept it. But education is now doing something for the remnant of the race. They never assimilated real civilisation, but under a settled Government in later peaceful times, "they are caring for the education of their children, and three thousand of these now go to school, not always irregularly."

Tasman visited the coast after discovering Tasmania and had a brush with the natives. He did not care to stay and ascertain the lie of the land, though he called it Staaten-land, changing the name afterwards to New Zealand. The Dutch in those days pursued a secretive commercial policy and kept silence over many of their discoveries. They never investigated the Islands, and it was Captain James Cook, in the "Endeavour" in 1769, who studied the country, devoting six months to it on his first journey. He paid five visits to New Zealand, surveying, observing and noting down all the details he could. The natives "took the "Endeavour" for a gigantic white-winged sea-bird, and her pinnace for a young bird. They thought the sailors gods, and the discharge of their muskets divine thunderbolts." Nevertheless they fought the intruders and were never cowed, Cook was a bold man and not averse to the system of the angry blow succeeding the word that chides; he poor Maoris often for simply refusing to answer his well-meant questions got shot into the next world and yet "for that age he was singularly humane." He did not lose a man of his own, and only killed ten Maoris on his first visit. Others were not so fortunate. One, Captain Furneaux, lost a boat's crew, killed and eaten. Cook took possession of the country in King George's name. The French came to New Zealand soon after Cook. Dutch, English and French navigators all three "came into conflict with its dauntless and ferocious natives . . . They revealed the islands to the world, and began at the same time that series of deeds of blood and reprisal which made the name of New Zealand notorious for generations, and only ended with the massacre of Poverty Bay a long century afterwards." The early traders did much, but when it came to paying high prices for well tattooed heads, it meant a premium on catching and killing a native with an attractive Moko, from the antiquarian's point of view. Very soon a fine of £40 had to be imposed on anyone convicted of head trading. The land wanted by the New Zealand settlers, was often too easily acquired, as the Maoris were willing to sell, but it was difficult to prevent them from being befooled, and in return entering on a long vendetta. The problem has only been solved of late years and after much tragic toil. Sir George Grey has done wonders in that direction. Gold-diggers and gum-diggers have found fortunes in New Zealand the former have got about £54,000,000 in gold since its first discoverey there, and gum to the amount of about 8,000 tons per annum is dug up and exported at £60 a ton. Dalmatians and Istrians do most of this work, but they do not settle, they take their savings back to the shores of the Adriatic. Wool, dairy produce, frozen meat, coal, wheat, fill up the measure of what represents the chief industries of the colony. The average of wealth and income—where none are millionaires, and few are paupers—is among the highest in the world. Education is excellent. Students of both sexes attend the University lectures, and either sex can take degrees. Primary education Mr. Reeves holds to be "the strength and pride of New Zealand. It is that which makes the list of crimes light." We must praise the judicial spirit in which the author has written of New Zealand warfare and New Zealand politics, and the sympathetic treatment of the trials and sorrows of the Maori, and the grievances of the early settlers, before a fixed system of Government was established. A more interesting or better written book on New Zealand it would be difficult to find.

THE application of Mr. Thomas Wayland, M.P., for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, caused a vacancy in the representation of the Elland division of the West Riding of Yorkshire This has now been filled by the election of Mr. Charles Phillips Trevelyan, who defeated his Conservative opponent, Mr. Philip Staveley Foster, by 985 votes. This is small as compared with the 3,058 of 1885 and 1,821 in 1892, but it is at all events a better majority than Mr. Wayman's 306 of 1895, the last general election. Mr. Wayman had nearly reached the limit of three score and ten, when he retired. He is a local man who has been intimately connected with Elland since boyhood. He was for many years a town councillor of Halifax, and on two occasions Mayor. Mr. Trevelyan, the successful candidate, is a son of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, M. P. for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, a former Chief Secretary for Ireland before Home Rule days, and subsequently a Lord of the Admiralty and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Secretary of State for Scotland. Sir George Trevelyan will be remembered by many as the author of the "Competitionwalla," and the "Dawk Bungalow" and numerous other literary works. Mr. Foster, who contested the seat in the Conservative interest, had the advantage of being a local man and of having a thorough acquaintance with the constituency. But it did not avail much.

THE passing of the Ghee Bill by the Legislative Council, on Thursday, closes a long controversy. Since the Bill was first placed before the Council its provisions have been remodelled, extended and improved. It now stands in the same position in this Presidency as the Food and Drugs Act does in England, and considering the importance of pure food being sold to the public, it is satisfactory that a law has been passed to safeguard the vital interests of the purchaser. The Bill has been carried safely through all stages. Much care and labour had to be expended to adapt the new provisions to existing laws already partially bearing on the adulteration of food or sale of bad food.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe yesterday morning by the P. & O. Co's. steamship Arabia, was Surgeon-General J. W. Taylor, who has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India in place of General Gore.

COLONEL N R STEWART, Colonel on the staff, is posted to Ferozepore.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam returns to Shillong from his cold weather tour on Monday next.

CAPTAIN J R COLVIN, Political Agent, Bandelkhand, will probably succeed Mr D R Lyall as Manager the Cooch Behar Estates.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE is actively continuing his efforts to establish a Central Railway Station in Calcutta. On Tuesday he had an interview with the Viceroy on the subject.

IN consequence of the Supreme Government having granted its sanction to the extension of time till the 30th September next, for the repayment of the 35 lakhs of rupees loan, obtained by the Municipality from the Bank of Bombay a special debenture form, prepared under counsel's advice and approved by the Bank, was presented for approval to the Corporation on Thursday, when it was ordered to be printed and circulated to the members.

THE Annual Maha Shivratree Fair, which was to be held at Babulnath Temple Malabar Hill, yesterday, did not come off, having been prohibited by the plague authorities owing to the prevalence of plague in the City and to prevent the residents on the Hill from the infection. The fair was also prohibised last year for similar reasons, but at that time steps were taken to inform the public by broad-cast distribution of handbills in vernacular languages and by beats of battakees throughout the town. Unfortunately this year no such precautions were taken to inform the public except that notices were published in Vernacular Papers by Mr. DuBoulay, on Thursday last, announcing the prohibition of the fair. As a result of this hundreds of Hindus were seen, early yesterday morning, making their way to the Temple. A body of policemen was immediately despatched to the spot and the crowds were prohibited from going up the hill. These people then assembled about the Chowpatty and after taking their bath in the sea began to return home. The scene at the Chowpatty Sea face was lively throughout the day and at one time the crowds numbered about ten thousand persons. The gathering was orderly, but the police cordon was kept throughout the day to prevent people from going up the hill.

INSPECTOR JOLLIFFE and Jamadar Roshan of the Bombay Police Force. who were tried and acquitted by Mr. Justice Russel, the Presiding Judge at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of suppressing evidence and culpable homicide not amounting to murder respectively have been reinstated by Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, but at the same time served with notices to quite the force in two months The native policemen who gave evidence at the trial and who were alleged to have been concerned in the commission of the offence have also been served with similar notices Since the acquittal of the above two Officers by the High Court, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police made strict departmental enquiries and came to the conclusion that both the officers acted improperly in the matter They have been under suspension since the prosecution had been made against them in the Police Court while the native policemen who where witnesses at the trial and against whom to Judge made severe strictures were suspended after the acquittal of the two men.

VETERINARY-Captain Gunn, Assistant Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed in charge of the Hissar Cattle Farm.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lieutenant Colonel C E Yate, C S I, C M G., and Charlotte Heath youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hume Burnley late her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Dresden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAWSON, Indian Medical Service is appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Tochi Force, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey, I. M. S., granted leave out of India.

No. 6 Company, Madras Sappers, leaves Secunderabad on the 9th instant, arriving at Nowshera on the 19th. No. 4 Company, on relief at Malakand, reaches Nowshera on the 29th March and Secunderabad on 10th April.

THE next examination in the Pushtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Mian Mir, Gilgit, Chitral and Quetta on the 3rd and 4th April 1899.

A SMALL party of four sowars of the 5th Punjab Cavalry out from Wana were fired upon on Sunday by a gang of 50 Mahsuds, two sowars and three horses being shot. Troops went out and pursued the gang shooting one.

THE 32nd Pioneers arrived on Monday morning at Jhelum from Mian Mir. The band of the 22nd Punjab Infantry was present at the Jhelum Railway Bridge to meet them. It is expected that the regiment will leave for Chitral when the passes are open about the middle of May.

THE official return dated March 7 shows that up to March 4th the sum of £17,052,600 had been remitted by the Government by means of Council Bills since April last, or an excess over the Budget estimate for the whole financial year of over one million sterling.

THE village of Malpur, in the Jullundur district, has been attacked with plague. This is one of the villages that suffered from the disease last year. There have been 4 cases and 1 death in the freshly infected plague village of Malpur, and 2 new cases with 2 deaths at Gurchah.

THE families of the Royal Scots Fusiliers will be detained at Rawalpindi until the end of March, owing to want of accommodation at Peshawar, due to the barracks at Dagshai not being yet fit for occupation by the families of the Yorkshire Regiment.

THE probable business for next Friday's Legislative Council at Calcutta will be the passing of the Court Fees Act Amendment Bill and the Currency Notes and Bank Notes Forgery Bill. The report of the Select Committee on the Glanders and Farcy Bill will be presented.

THE traffic returns of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 25th February 1899 have just been made public. The total earnings were Rs. 6,47,549 or Rs. 229 per mile as compared with Rs. 7,20,316, or Rs. 225 per mile in the corresponding week of 1898, The decrease is stated to be due to the falling-off in the military traffic.

A TELEGRAM dated Sibi, Wednesday, says: Three ghazis were out this morning. Five Hindus were seriously wounded. One ghazi was killed, one was caught, and the third is still at large. These ghazis came here the night previous to last and stayed in the house of the forest munshi who was ghazied first. Again credit is due to Captain Tighe, our Political Agent who went out when the alarm came in from the forest. The streets are now securely guarded. The forest munshi and another of the wounded are in a hopeless condition. Some hopes are entertained for the other three.

IT is estimated by those who are in a position to form an opinion on the subject that their Indian experiment must have cost the Credit Lyonnais the best part of one million francs: say £40,000. And still the wonder grows that the attempt should have been abandoned on the very eve, as it would seem, of the establishment of conditions most likely to ensure success.

THE District Boards of Chingleput, Nellore and Kistna have been requested by Government to report at an early date the steps they propose to take in the matter of opening feeder roads to railway stations in their respective districts, consequent on the opening of the Bezwada-Madras Railway. This a matter of much importance that has not hitherto received adequate attention.

A SEVERE outbreak of cholera is reported at Salem. From enquiries made by telegram, we learn that the outbreak commenced on the 29th January, since when, up to date, there have been 612 attacks among males and 327 among females, the deaths numbering 199 and 170 respectively. The epidemic, however, is abating, the Collector having taken steps to prevent the use water from the river for drinking purposes,

OWING to the resumption of plague inspection at Chausa station on the East Indian Railway the timing of the trains has been slightly altered according to the intimation which will be found in our advertisement columns. The old timing allowed no sufficient margin for the delay caused by the examination of up-mail passengers: and as some of our Mussoorie subscribers in particular noticed last week, the mail train has in consequence been delayed and has missed connection at Ghaziabad. On and after Sunday next all up mail and passenger trains will be allowed booked halts at Chausa station to meet the requirements in connection with the plague inspection. To this end the Punjab mail will leave Howrah 15 minutes earlier than at present, and similar alterations are made in the case of the other passenger trains

UNDER the presidency of the Marquess of Salisbury the Cabinet sat for about two hours at the Foreign Office on Feb. 21. All the members were present with the exception of Lord Ashbourne, Earl Cadogan, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The Viceroy of Ireland was detained in Dublin by official duties, and Mr. Chamberlain was prevented leaving his residence by influenza.

THE Rev. Stephen Gladstone has summed up Egypt's crying needs in the words "Justice and Water." London is in a like plight. But whereas the Egyptians now get their justice neat, and water cheap and good, to any amount, Londoners can get neither the one nor the other, so long as the monopolist holds the pump handle. The whole subject of London's water supply is treated by Dr. A. Shadwell, in a book which Messrs. Longmans and Co. are bringing out immediately. The learned and painstaking author traces the history of the water companies from the beginning, and explains their management. His survey suggests some humiliating contrasts between the position of London householders and their fellow citizens in towns, where a prime necessity of life is sold, as it should be at the figure nearest cost price. London is worse off than Berlin, and than ancient Rome. Turkish Damascus can teach London a thing or two in the water suply line.

SEVERAL statements have gone the rounds lately concerning the alleged neglected condition of Keats's grave, To one of these "C.K.S.," in the *Illustrated London News* makes answer:—"I have seen Keats's grave twice within the last three years; I was there not so many months ago. It has never suffered from "shameful neglect," and cannot, therefore, be rescued from it. The grave of Keats and the grave of Severn are certainly in an isolated portion of the Protestant Cemetary, but there has always been a certain unkempt order about them which could by no possibility give offence to any genuine admirer of Keats. The inscriptions are perfectly decipherable. The ditch which separates the graves from the road-way is already bridged, and to suggest that there are to be shrubs planted, and other improvements made, is one over which every lover of English poetry should shudder." Only "very vulgar or very ignorant people." it is added, would desire an alteration, and Keats's grave should be left alone.

THE *Border Counties Advertizer*, in reporting a discussion on village water supplies at Atcham (Shrewsbury,) Rural District Council, says a broomstick covered with a vegetable growth was found in one of the reservoirs. The medical officer, Dr. Gepp, said it was so curious that he sent a section of it to a brother of his who was in the British Museum. Dr. Gepp went on to read his brother's interesting, but somewhat startling, reply, which stated that the broomstick had a wondrous flora on it, besides four genera of the saprolegniaceæ (one at least new to this country). It had bacterial zooglœæ and beggiatoa and the animals amoeba, vorticella, infusorians and nematodes. The writer further named the various genera of saprolegniaceæ, several of which were, he said, in good fruiting state and larger than any recorded. It was, concluded the writer amid much laughter, a rich haul and they were delighted.

MR. THOMAS E. ELLIS, M.P., who combines cultivation of the Muse with the duties of Parliamentary Whip, has been preparing for the Press two volumes of Morgan Lloyd, the Welsh Puritan mystic of the seventeenth century. The contents are partly in English, partly in Welsh, and some of them will now appear in print for the first time, taken from the author's MS. The list of subjects includes "Lazarus and His Sisters Discoursing of Paradise; or, a Conference about the excellent things of the other world"; "Where is Christ?" letters from the author to his mother and to Richard Baxter, from Colonel Jones the regicide to the author, and addresses from the Puritans of Wrexham and Denbighshire on public events, with an account of the author's life. The discourses on Christ and Lazarus are republished from the edition of 1655. The first of Mr. Ellis's two volumes will be published next month by Messrs. Jarvis and Foster, of Bangor.

THE public interest in Church History and Ecclesiastical politics finds fresh proof in two new series, which Messrs. Methuen and Co. have projected, and the first volumes of which are on the point of publication. The first series, that of "Byzantine Texts," edited by Professor Bury, will begin with "The Ecclesiastical History of Evagrius," upon which two Belgian Scholars, MM. Bidez and Parmentier, have spent some years, partly in the East. Their book will be the first critical text of the "History" which has yet appeared. The second series, "Oxford Commentaries," is edited by Dr. Lock, Warden of Keble College and Ireland Professor of Exegesis at Oxford. It opens with the book of Job, edited by Dr. Gibson, Vicar of Leeds, The text is that of the revised version and is accompanied by a commentary at the foot of the page.

THE President and Council of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in London dined at the Hotel Metropole on Feb 22. The Italian Ambassador, who presided, in proposing "Anglo-Italian Trade Relations,' said at the present moment Italy was progressing visibly her industries were prosperous, and her trade was increasing. If Italy was not rich she was on the way to become so. The friendship that united them with England had become proverbial. Wherever they met their interests never clashed no cloud had ever come between them. The same bonds of friendship united them with all the other great countries of the world. Admiring, as he did, British civic virtues and love of liberty, he rejoiced to be the link between the Queen's Government and that of his Sovereign. He rejoiced that it fell to him that night to voice the sentiments of fraternal friendship entertained by his countrymen towards the British people, and that he should have the opportunity of doing so before that assembly. In conclusion, he said he drank to the development of Anglo-Italian trade relations, from which either country would derive her due share of wealth and which would serve to strengthen those ancient bonds of friendship between England and Italy that were a source of pride to his countrymen Mr Hugh C Smith, governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, MP, replied,

THE New York correspondent of the "Times" writes on Feb. 20:—When the President remarked at Boston that the discussion about the tariffs was at an end he did not foresee that within three days the leading Republican and Protectionist organ of the United States would be denouncing his tariff administration. But the "Tribune" takes up the new Treasury rule prohibiting the importation by post of any dutiable article except books. This prohibition probably illegal, is the latest effort of the Treasury to check American intercourse with other countries. Mr Howell the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is the author of this new measures as he was of the recent order requiring passengers arriving from abroad to declare under oath in writing each newly purchased article in their possession. That inquisition was established for the benefit of retail tradesmen. This one seems designed in the interest of express companies. A high official who was asked to say under what law the new rule was framed could allege none. The Treasury now legislates for the country and Mr. Howell legislates for the Treasury. Photographs, samples, and small parcels of every kind, heretofore freely entering by post and paying duty through the post office, are now excluded, and will be confiscated if sent. The "Tribune" observes. The people, whose business and social convenience are thus interfered with beyond all measure of their money loss, would seem to be entitled to some consideration. Our foreign, as well as our domestic postal service should be managed to meet the wants of the people, not to thwart them.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

A BIG PROGRAMME.

NEW BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Goschen First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the Naval Estimates.

The total expenditure for the year is set down at £26,594,500 and provision is made for increasing the strength of the navy by 4,250 more men. The new shipbuilding programme provides for the construction of two ironclads, two battleships, two armoured cruisers and three smaller cruisers, which are to be very fast.

It is intended to expend £1,300,000 upon Wei-Hai-Wei and £1,500,000 next year, as this station will be of great importance in the event of any operations in the China seas.

In presenting the estimates to the House, Mr. Goschen said that if other Powers at the forthcoming International Peace Conference proposed to diminish their shipbuilding programmes England would modify hers.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MARCH 10.

A corrected statement of the Naval estimates which were introduced in the House of Commons, yesterday, by Mr. Goschen, omits the two battleships mentioned in the shipbuilding programme, and the sum to be expended on Wei-Hai-Wei is not specified, the figures cabled in connection therewith applying to the expenditure under the Naval Works Bill.

It is intended to make Wei-Hai-Wei a secondary naval base, with adequate fortifications, coal stores and small repairing shops.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELLAND POLL.

The election for a Parliamentary representative of Elland Division, York, W. R., rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Thomas Wayman, Liberal, has resulted in the return of Mr. Charles Phillips Trevelyan, the Liberal candidate, by 6,041 votes against 5,056 polled by Mr. Foster, the Unionist candidate.

THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY LOAN.

THE RUSSIAN PROTEST.

BRITISH ATTITUDE WELL DEFINED.

MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. St. John Brodrick, replying to a series of questions regarding the Newchwang Railway loan, said it was understood that the protest of M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, was directed against the supposed tendency of China to ignore her prior engagements with Russia and was not against the British loan.

Mr. Brodrick also added that Lord Salisbury's declaration of the 1st August 1898, guaranteeing British support to the Chinese Government against any Power committing an act of aggression upon China for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways in China, remains unmodified but was not anticipated to arise in connection with the Northern Extension Railway.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MARCH 10.

The International Disarmament Conference meets at the Hague on 18th May.

THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY LOAN.

M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador in London, paid a visit to the Foreign office recently, and it is thought that Mr. Brodricks reply in the House of Commons yesterday evening to the questions concerning the Newchwang Railway loan was possibly the outcome of M. de Staals explanation.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TWO MORE NEW BILLS PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the Court Fees Bill was passed unopposed, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and Sir Griffith Evans, however, while supporting the measure, making out a strong case for the relief to be hereafter afforded to Native Christians from the inequitable treatment they now receive in the matter of probate duties. Sir Griffith Evans' amendments, which were directed to a reduction of the delay in granting the probate deed and the simplification of the procedure for setting the amount of duty and collecting it, were accepted.

The Currency Notes Forgery Bill was also passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton's suggestion to save the holders of forged notes, who are often innocent persons, from the terrors of arrest by the police, being negatived on the ground that to so do would clip off one of the most efficient of provisions for checking forgery.

The Countervailing Duties Sugar Bill was also introduced, and notice given that it will be passed this session. Sir James Westland has, however, promised to consult with the Chamber of Commerce, subject to the question of the relief, if any, to be given to those who have bought beet sugar to arrive and who are likely to be very heavy losers by the imposition of duties, the rise in the price of sugar being unlikely to be anything like equivalent to what will have to be paid as duty.

ENHANCEMENT OF THE STAMP DUTY.

It is understood that the Government of India have not seen their way to accede to the representations which were made to them, yesterday, in Calcutta for reducing the new rate of Exchange for calculating the Stamp Duty on Sterling Bills of Exchange. The enhancement therefore, stands; but the matter is unlikely to be allowed to rest here, as it involves additional taxation of a good many thousand rupees annually each on the larger exporting firms.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Maynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Second Lieutenants Atkinson, Poona Horse, and Mathew, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Major R. R. Stuart has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain R. D. Broome to be Major in the Indian Staff Corps.

Major-General J. Fogan, General List Cavalry, Bombay, has been permitted to retire.

Second Lieutenant Fairclough has been appointed Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Robertson, resigned.

Mr. R. S. Stowell has been appointed Second Lieutenant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Marine Department—Mr. F. Pool to be Assistant Engineer, R. I. M.

Major Powell, No. 24 Western Division, R. A., Quetta, is transferred to the Garrison Artillery at Home, proceeding immediately.

A donation of £100 has been made from the Royal Military Tournament Fund to the Home for Soldiers, Children at Mussoorie.

Sir William Lockhart leaves Peshawar on the 13th, visiting Rhewra and Patiala and arriving in Calcutta on the 18th.

Lieutenant Green is appointed Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Major Drummond, from 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Second in-command *pro tempore*, 1st Central India Horse, vice Colonel Chamberlain, seconded.

Lieutenant Glasford has been appointed Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieutenant Dobbs, Adjutant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Queen has recognised M. M. Noma as the Japanese Consul at Bombay; and the Government of India have provisionally recognised Mr. C. Hummel, as the Brazilian Agent in Bombay, Capt. C. Archer is posted on return from furlough as Deputy Commissioner, Thal and Chotiali, Captain Tighe reverting to Assistant Commissioner. Captain C. M. Moore, I. M. S., Bombay, officiates as Agency Surgeon, Bhopal vice Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, on furlough.

THE CONDITION OF DR. EVANS.

The condition of Dr. Evans, who is down with plague, is very serious.

THE MUSCAT INCIDENT.

M. DELCASSE'S STATEMENT.

FEELING IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent, wires:—The duplicity of M. Delcasse's statement in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Muscat affair completely unsettled French opinion by conveying the belief that the French Agent had achieved an honest and diplomatic victory, while the British Admiral had been reprimanded officially. Thus the *Debats* was inveigled into referring to the Viceroy's hot-headed impropriety.

The *Temps* said "the incident proved the mischievous zeal of the British subordinates, and M. Delcasse's wise, dignified, moderate, firm, and efficacious methods."

The *Liberte* affirmed the absolute necessity that England "should renounce the bull-fighting manners."

Then came the "Times'" and other remarkable leaders in the English papers yesterday (March 7) demanding a Ministerial statement in Parliament. If M. Delcasse was correct, it is pointed out, then the French Agent must have been laboriously and noiselessly forcing open the door, but the French Agent's underhandedness is tantamount to a confession of unfairness. The recent speeches of the Earl of Onslow, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Brodrick affirmed that the Sultan's contemplated cession clashed with the Treaty rights. The public laboured between incredulity and a sense of grievance and was anxious for a Ministerial explanation.

This Mr. Brodrick prefaced with some remarks regarding concealment by the French Agent at Muscat, and the promptitude displayed by the British Agent. Proceeding, he said:—"The lease has been annulled." He expressed no disapproval "of the action of our Agent," which, indeed, "was taken under instructions. Lord Salisbury, he said has informed the French Ambassador that it is impossible for us to recede. M. Delcasse's statement is somewhat imperfect. He omits to mention that in November, when asked by Sir Edmond Monson regarding rumours of acquisition of land on the Muscat littoral, he said that he had heard nothing whatever about it. This he recently repeated. Therefore, it appeared that the French Agent had exceeded his instructions. It is usual to bring such questions to the knowledge of the Government concerned, and obtain a decision diplomatically, in order to avoid the publicity involved in the threat of bombardment. While Lord Salisbury, as he told the French Ambassador, would have preferred less publicity, it is clear that no blame attaches to our Agent, who could not distinguish between the responsibility of the French Agent and the Sultan on the one side and of the French Government on the other. We hold that his action in substance has been absolutely right, By the Convention of 1862 there is nothing to prohibit France from having a coal store at Muscat itself, provided there is no cession of territory. It is understood that the French Government will avail itself of this, subject to the abovenamed limitations."

This statement relieved the Home anxiety yesterday, but gave the Quai d'Orsai new tactical opportunities, for they immediately issued a semi-official statement completely ignoring Mr. Brodrick's. This concluded as follows:—"Thus, our concession from the Sultan carries no right of hoisting the French flag or of fortifying. This Mr. Brodrick now disdenies. Britain, besides admitting the incorrectness of its Agent's action, expressed her profound regret."

The *Debats*, in commenting on this, remarks that the clouds have been dispersed. France has gained all she wanted, namely, a depot equalling Great Britain's.

The English Press to-day hardly appreciates the importance of the position, but seems to wish that Lord Curzon had been unhampered, and resents a concession which enables M. Delcasse to crow after so much shuffling and dust-throwing.

The "Times" asks: Where is the text of the alleged apology?

(Delayed in transmission.)

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

ALLEGED DESIGN ON SARIKOL.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

A Gilgit despatch of the 9th March conveying Yarkand despatches of the 8th February, reports that a large force of Russians recently arrived at Fort Murghabi in the Sarez Pamirs, with the intention of seizing Sarikol. The strength of the force is not stated.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 10.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants of the Unattached List will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to Battalions specified agreeably to para. 72, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.:—Wyatt, Roberson, and Glasgow, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; Glynton, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment; Lowis, 2nd Welsh Regiment; Newcombe, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry; Candon, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; and Roberts, 1st Norfolk Regiment.

Military Works Department—On transfer from the Madras to Bombay Command, Military Works, Major Oldfieeld, R. E., is posted to the office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, at Poona. On arrival in India, Second Lieutenant Hill, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Defence Division, Military Works, as an Attached Officer.

The undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, are posted as folllows:—Major Battersby, to the Quetta District; Major Cortury to the Poona District; Lieutenant Dobbin to Quetta District; Lieutenant Herrick to Poona District. Command Order, No. 600, of 1898, is cancelled as far as it relates to Major Battersby).

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Wade Brown is struck off the strength of the Bombay Command, from 11th January, inclusive, from which date he has been tranferred to the Home establishment.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonels Ewan and Frith, Royal Artillery, and that the latter officer has been placed under orders for early embarkation for Aden.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Major Dewar, 42nd Field Battery, and Major Goulburn, 27th Field Battery Royal Artillery. Major Dewar is, therefore, directed to join his new Battery at Neemuch for duty. Major Goulburn has been ordered to embark for India to join the 42nd Field Battery at Ahmednagar.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the admission of allowance of 8 annas a day with effect from 1st April to the Army Schoolmistress, for each probationer for the post of Army Schoolmistress who may actually have been under training. It has further been decided that the probationers selected for training should be sent to whichever is the nearest of schools at Kasauli, Cliffden, and Wellington, and that they should travel there and back on Warrants of the 2nd Class.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Legh, 16th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Heale, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service seventh year commenced 9th April).

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Brooke, 34th Field Battery, for 6 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Pem, 58th Field Battery, from 27th January to 27th May, on private affairs, out of India. (This cancels the 60 days privilege leave granted to this officer by G. O. C., Nagpore District.) Royal Fusiliers—1st Battalian—Lieutenant Annesly, 12 months, on private affairs, out of India, Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Bn.—Lieutenant Haslam, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Welsh Regiment, 2nd Bn.—Lieutenant Kerrich, 6 months, on private affairs. Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn.—Lieutenant Fosbery, 9 months, on private affairs, out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—4th Bombay Cavalry—Major Forbes, 6 months, on medical certificate. 16th Bombay Infantry—Major Legh, 7 days, on private affairs. 24th Bombay Infantry—Captain Twigg 14 days on private affairs. 29th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Hawkes, 4 days on private affairs. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Hodges 2 months on medical certificate. Ordnance Department—Conductor Maxfield and Sub-Conductor Johnstone, 6 months each.

FIRE IN A PLAGUE CAMP.

PLUCKY INSPECTORS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Letter from Chansa Plague Camp state that a fire broke out there on Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and about seven huts were completely burnt down, while ten more had to be demolished. The officers in charge, with about one hundred constables and detained passangers, rendered valuable assistance in subduing the conflagration. Even the lady inspectors lent halping hands. Major Hudgkins and a head constable were slightly injured, one of the huts, while being dismantled, having fallen on them. Nothing definite is known as to the origin of the fire but it is believed to have been due to some detained pressengr having carlessly lighted a fire in a hut. Fortunately there was no strong wind blowing at the time or the whole camp would have been burned down.

A PSEUDO HPOUNGYI.

RANGOON, MARCH, 9.

The *Rangoon Times'* correspondent writes from Shwegyin that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Shwegyin when on tour through his sub-division lately unearthed a pseudo-Hpoungyi at a pagoda feast near Kyoukyi. This individual has been giving out that he is not only a Hpoungyi but a Mintha and near relative to Thebaw. In his possession was found a peacock seal, and a very extraordinary photograph of a large group of persons of several nationalities. In the centre his Lordship appears on a throne surrounded by attendants. Standing in a semi-circle in front of the throne appear about a dozen persons in European costume in the position of worship, but whether to the prince, or the throne, or to the photographer is an open question, as the knees of the "European" gentlemen are turned towards his Highness and their eyes towards the camera. The object of having such a group photographed at Rutnagherry evidently was for the purpose of gratifying the blood royal worshippers of Burmah and thus obtain a following. His Highness has obtained one part of his object in having an escort of police.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme of sport to be gone through to-day at Mahaluxmi is well up to the average, and some good racing should again be witnessed. The events have filled very well indeed, and the adjustment of weights must have proved a difficult task to the handicapper. Four horses will go for the Importers' handicap over five furlongs, and Spark who, it will be remembered, won the Importers' Plate at the meeting on January 28th, is allotted a burden of 9st. 6lbs. On that occasion he put up 8st. 9lbs., but considering the manner he spread eagled the field, which then included Neil Gow and Crest, he ought to win. The street corner tip is Neil Gow, who, it is said, has come on very much of late.

The Malabar Plate again introduces us to several well known performers on this course, the number of competitors being twelve. The animal who seems to have the best chance is Rubdan, who has to carry the light impost of 7st. 9lbs. He ran very forward last Saturday over a mile and a quarter, a race won by Helios, who has now to carry an extra stone, which is more than he can successfully do. The chances of Shanavaz cannot be lightly esteemed, and he and Helios should be good place investments.

In dealing with races for newly landed horses and galloways it is very difficult to write with certainty, and in this instance the tipster's lot is not a happy one. Thirteen horses have entered for the Bagdad Plate, and of those about whom anything is known Muswood claims most attention. Backers should operate with caution, especially considering the merits of many of the animals are unknown. To make a selection I plump for Muswood, and he should be backed both ways. Bonaparte and Kisra are good animals and might be worth looking after for places.

Four Waler ponies will go to the post for the March Stakes, Waress holding pride of place with 9st, 7lbs. The Fawn, said to be a rod in pickle, with 7st, 10lbs., and with a jockey up, on his Madras running, ought to have no difficulty in winning. I hear good reports of Guy Fawkes, who may possibly be the pest, and we have seen that he is a good mover.

The small Galloway Plate is a very difficult race to deal with, and to venture an opinion is hazardous. It is puzzling to look at the handicap, at the head of which is placed Governor with 9st. 8lbs. Excellent reports about his gallops are to hand, and with all his weight will go close. If Liverpool runs generously, I should say there is nothing else in the race, while Pretender, if Ebrabam rides, will have something to do with the finish. Chester is bound to run well, and Nobleman, if he has retained his old form, ought to be placed. As I know nothing of his gallops, I cannot recommend him, Pretender being worthy of attention win and place.

The Hurdle race appears to be at the mercy of Winnal, and although Zeo is a consistent performer, I do not think she is in constant training. The Heroine showed she can jump at the Horse show, and with 7st. 1lb. on her back she may create a surprise, notwithstanding it is a wrong principle to back a 13 hand pony against a 13-3, no matter what the weights may be.

Lady Sandhurst's cup has an entry of nine animals, the Clown, who was second for Lord Sandhurst cup last week, being top weight with 11st. 7lbs, which is rather more than his performance deserves. I believe his owner will not start him. Royal and Lily of the Valley were close up to the leaders at the last meeting and were pulling up, the rest being nowhere. These two and Muskerry should provide the placed horses.

TROTANDOT.

The Importers Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs Spark 9-6, Crest 9-3, Neilgow 8-12, Light of the Age, 8-8.

Mr. Townsend's b a s g Spark
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neil Gow
Messrs Caanagh and Martin's ch a m Light of the age
Mr Lyndon's c aus g Crest.

The Malabar Plate—Distance 1 Mile. Meheraj 9-6, President 9-5, Helios 9-4, Brandy 9-1, Hyderi 9-1, Kingcraft 9-0, Shanavaz 8-7, Wafadar 8-5, Rubdan 7-9 Valina 7-8, German 7-6, Barrister 7-2.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi 13 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj
The Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz
Mr Finch's c a h Brandy
Mr Shaik Essa Khaliffa's ch a h Wafadar
Mr Jussufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 14
Mr Mahomedally Ismaili's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2 4 years
Mr H E A R's b a g President 14
Mr D E's c a g German 14
Mr Shaik Essa Khaliffa's c a h Kingcraft
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valina

The Bagdad Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's g a g Bonaparte
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Defender 13 3 1-4
H H Aga Khan's c a h Paragon 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a h Khaboor
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Hakum 13 3 3-4 6 years
Mr Abdul Latif Amani's g a h Kisra
Mr S A W's c a h Sunger sgid
Mr Hoosein Khaderee's g a g Bismillah 13 3 5 years
Mr aroz bin Sanad's b a h Flo ican 5 years
Mr Friendship's b a g Munwar 13 3 1-4
Mr D E's g a g Muswood 13 3 3-4
Mr Jackson's c a g Nife 13 3 3-4
Mr Lyndon's b a g Nezarod 13 3 1 2

The March Stakes.—Distance 1 Mile, Waress 9 7, Guy Fawkes 8 0, the Fawn 7 10, Eric 7 10.

Mr Lyndon's br aus m Waress 13 3
Major Gough's ch a m The Fawn 13 2 1 2
Mr Finch's b aus g Eric 13 2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Guy Fawkes 13 3

The Small Galloway Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs, Governor 9 8, Nobleman 9 1, Pretender 8 11, Midnight 8 9, Liverpool 8 8, Phelwan 8 7, Chester 8 6, Centaur 8 2, Romeo 8 1, Panala 8 0, Driver 7 10, Imposter late Invincible 7 10, Anaiza 7 9, Risban 7 7, Goldfinch 7 4.

Mr A b' Ari's c a p Pretender 13 2
Aga S Shah's c a g Imposter late Invincible 12 2 3 4
Mr Ahmed Bu hari's g a g Liverpool
M haraja of Kolapur's c a p Panala
Mr P F Fische's c a g Governor 13 2 3 4
Mr Arjen A Essa Ie's ch a p Chester 13 1 2
Mr Abdul Az z bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Hoseinbhoy's b a g Gold Finch 13 2 1 2
Mr A M's b a g Romeo 13 2 1 2
Mr D D' b a g Phelwan 13 2 3 4
Mr S A W's a g Midnight 13 3
Mr B A Daur's c a g Risban 13 3
Mr Jussufally Mahomed's b a g Driver 13 1 3 4
Mr Hezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman
Mr Londo 's b a g Centaur 13 2

Hurdle Race.—Distance 7 furlongs over 4 flights

Mr Bland's b a p Bra 13 2
Capt Young's g a g Electric
Mr J Bag aus m Zeo 13 2
Mr R B b aus Winnal 13 2
Mr Baedock's b aus m The Heroine

The Lady Sandhurst Stakes.—Distance 7 furlongs The Clown 11 7, Lily of the Valley 11 5, Royal 10 6, Moslem 10-3, Muskerry 10-2, Reporter 10-1, Cypress 9 13, Murfusoll, Gritz 8 0,

Mr A M Moen's g a g Reporter 13 2 1-2
Mr W A Macleod's g a g Meertus 13 3-1
Mr Benn's g a p The Clown 13 1 3-4
Mr A V Courage's g a g Cypress 13 3
Mr Lyndon's b a m Royal 13 2
Mr Street's c a p Muskerry 13 1 3-8
Capt Young's br e m Lily of the Valley 13 1
Capt Greig's b a p Gritz 13 1
Capt Wilkinson's g a g Moslem 13 2 2-1

BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD'S will bears date Oct. 20., 1897. The gross value of the whole estate is estimated at 1,488,128l. 14s. 8d. There are numerous specific bequests to members of his family, but the greater part of his property is divided between his brother, Baron Solomon Albert de Rothschild, of Venna, and his sister, Miss Alice Charlotte de Rothschild, the latter inheriting his leasehold house in Piccadilly, Leighton House, and his Bedfordshire estate, and Waddesdon Manor and his Buckinghamshire estate. He bequeaths to the British Museum the principal works of art in the new smoking room at Waddesdon, to be kept in a special room, and also to be exhibited as par. of the collection of the Museum a book of drawings entitle "Funeral Processions" and all his illuminated missals and manuscripts. There are also several charitable bequests.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

FRANCE.

IN the inaugural message which M. Loubet, the new President of the French Republic, has sent to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies he uses words which fairly interpret the feelings that are just now uppermost throughout Europe. It is more than ever true that France is continually on the eve of a revolution and that the revolution somehow never takes place. There was to have been a complete *bouleversement* some weeks ago. Full and detailed particulars as to how the Republic was to be overthrown were not wanted. Almost the very hour at which this little job was to be accomplished was mentioned. But nothing happened. Nothing discouraged, the prophets of evil foretold that the psychological moment for the appearance of a successful pretender—name not given—would be when the remains of the lamented Felix Faure were being consigned to their last resting place. M. Faure, after a magnificent tribute of gratitude which does credit to the liberality of the Chamber and to the sense of the vast bulk of the Parisians, was buried yesterday, and the Republic still stands. The words of M. Loubet, to which I have referred above, are as follows:—"The regular transmission of authority, accomplished within a few hours after the startling death of the beloved and regretted President Felix Faure, has been in the eyes of the whole world a new proof of the fidelity of France to the Republic at the very moment when a few misguided persons are trying to shake the confidence of the country in its institutions." The undoubtedly organised demonstrations of ill-will that were manifested upon M. Loubet's return to Paris from Versailles, on Saturday, after his election, seem to have done him more good than harm; and not the least good sign is that withdrawals from the Patrie Française are becoming quite numerous. M. Jules Lemaitre, the "understudy of the president of the Patrie Française," scornfully descants upon M. Loubet's too notorious intellectual insufficiency, but it does not seem clear that the famous play-wright has any personal acquaintance with M. Faure's successor. M. de Heredia, another academician, writes in a very different strain. "I saw M. Loubet for the first time," he says, "when I had to ask him, on behalf of the Leconte de Lisle Committee, to be allowed to erect the monument of the poet in the Luxembourg Garden. I was charmed with his greeting. With rare affability, with perfect distinction, M. Loubet talked of literature and art with me like a genuine man of letters. He liked the poets, and, whatever may have been said, appreciated them very accurately. I have since seen him again, and my first impression has been accentuated. I consider his election as from all points of view exceedingly fortunate." Immediately after M. Loubet's election a crowd of newspapermen invaded the native town of M. Loubet, and the Parisian republic were soon regaled with stories of his humble parentage—they say he is a peasant's son—of his marriage with a local ironmonger's daughter, and so forth; but they none of them seem to have discovered for all their industry anything against his honour or respectability. M. Loubet, like his only serious rival for the Presidentship, M. Meline, is a solicitor by profession, and it is rather a curious coincidence that they were both articled to the same lawyer. The Duke of Orleans has made himself sufficiently ridiculous, but he has been quite undone by that crack-brained Boulangist, M. Deroulede, whose egregious attempt after the funeral of yesterday to induce one of the French officers, General Roget, to march upon the Elysee has made him the laughing stock of Europe and put a few more nails into the coffin of the Patrie Française.

THE MAHDI'S BODY.

The discussions in Parliament on Irish affairs, the legislative powers of the Bishops and the new London Government Bill, which by the way introduces a new element of surprise, have had to give way in public interest to the excitement that is being worked up with reference to the Mahdi's body. The ire of members who sit below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House of Commons and of some who occupy seats higher up is extremely pronounced. On Monday night a well known Liberal member, Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the "Manchester Guardian," questioned Lord Curzon of Kedleston's successor with reference to certain vague reports as to what happened to the Mahdi's remains. Mr. Brodrick, thus interrogated, frankly replied that after the capture of Omdurman the body of the Mahdi was removed from the grave and flung into the Nile, adding in effect that the Sirdar took this step to prevent the tomb becoming a second Mecca. This explanation did not satisfy everybody, and impulsive Mr. "Willie" Redmond, who is always to the front on such occasions, intervened with the extremely moderate inquiry whether Mr. Brodrick really thought that in a war with a civilized power "such a gross outrage would be permitted." Mr. Brodrick did not say what he thought, whereupon Mr. W. Redmond relieved his overcharged feelings by declaring that he would oppose the Bill to provide Lord Kitchener with an annuity to keep up the dignity of a peer of the realm. The incident has given rise to much comment in and out of Parliament. On Wednesday, Mr. Brodrick was asked whether the embalmed head has been presented to Major Gordon, who took part in the late campaign, and who is a relative of the hero of Khartoum. Mr. Brodrick did not know officially, but the F. O. has telegraphed for full particulars. Mr. Bartley, who is neither a Lancashire Radical nor an Irish Nationalist, but a Metropolitan Conservative, seems to be as much disturbed as the gentlemen who face him at St. Stephen's. Having failed to learn from the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by whose orders the body of the Mahdi was disturbed and disposed of, he indignantly asked:—"Are we to understand that no one will be reprimanded for this horrible and ghastly outrage?" It is hardly likely that Mr. Bartle's desire will be gratified inasmuch as Lord Cromer has expressed the opinion that in the circumstances the Sirdar was justified in abolishing the tomb. But it is evident that we have not heard the last of the matter. Some Soudanese experts with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing during the past few days hold that if it was absolutely necessary to show the misguided followers of the defunct False Prophet that his body had not ascended to heaven, it would have been better to burn it rather than to throw it into the Nile. I asked why. The answer was "Because they may fish it up." There may be something in that, but of course it does not meet the complaints of Messrs. Scott and Redmond, respecting which, by the way, the *Times* hitherto has been most significantly silent. Mr. John Morley in his speech, this afternoon, arraigning the Government's Soudan policy, referred to the mutilation of the Mahdi's remains as an occurrence revolting in itself, doing no honour to either the goodness or the right feeling of the authorities and a blot on our national fame.

SIR JOHN SCOTT'S WORK IN EGYPT.

I mentioned some time ago that Sir John Scott had accepted an invitation to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "Judicial Reform in Egypt." I am now able to add that the Lord Chief Justice has with great readiness and in terms highly complimentary to Sir John Scott agreed to take the chair on the occasion. The date originally fixed for the event was April 13, but on that day Lord Russell of Killowen is himself delivering an address before some learned society at Gray's Inn, and even the Lord Chief Justice, though he is a man of almost superhuman energy, cannot be in two places at once. To suit his Lordship's convenience the Indian Section of the Society of Arts is postponing its April meeting from the 13th to the 27th. "Apropos" of the Lord Chief Justice's exceptional vigour and activity, I heard him described not long ago at a dinner party as "a steam-engine." The author of the description is one of the Masters of the Supreme Court, and those officials have numerous opportunities—perhaps more numerous than some of them care for—of estimating their chief's remarkable powers of work.

SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

Though still suffering from the effects of his recent severe attack of influenza, Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree put in an appearance at the House of Commons, on Wednesday, for the first time this session, and was heartily congratulated by his numerous friends of all parties upon his recovery. Sir Muncherjee has to avoid going about more than is absolutely necessary, but he hopes to get gradually into his usual grooves of work. There is no more assiduous Parliamentarian than the member for North-east Bethnal Green, and what ever his coming opponent, Mr. Harry Lawson, may have to say against him, the Liberal candidate will not be able to accuse his rival of shirking his work. Sir Muncherjee is not so fussy and so garrulous as some legislators; but he is certainly not one of the drones of the House of Commons. He is, in fact, a living proof of the homely saying that the greatest talkers are not always the greatest doers. Amongst the sufferers from *la grippe* is Mr. Chamberlain, who was seized with this distressing and mysterious illness immediately he had got over an attack of gout. The House of Commons, has a real admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's ability and everyone is pleased to learn that he is getting better, though he is still a prisoner in his room. Some idea of the extent of the present outbreak may be inferred from the Registrar-General's announcement that the weekly returns of deaths directly attributable to influenza have increased within a month from 21 to 79.

JUDGE AND JURY.

It is not often that an ex-Chief Justice occupies the position of juryman in a case tried before an actual Chief Justice, or to be quite accurate, an actual Lord Chief Justice. This unusual experience has just happened to Sir John Jardine, in the court presided over by Lord Russell of Killowen. I am not sure that if the official who summonses Juries had recognised in the name "John Jardine, gent" (for that is how it appears in the parish list) a former Judge of a High Court he would have sent him the customary notice, nor is it quite certain that Sir John would have been sworn if he had raised any objections. But like a good citizen he did not object, and I am sure that he did his duty manfully. Indeed, Lord Russell of Killowen seems to have been so satisfied with the jury of which Sir J. Jardine was foreman that when they had brought in their verdict in one case he decided to keep them the best part of another day to try another suit. It may interest his Bombay friends to know that Sir John Jardine is now definitely an accepted candidate for a Scotch constituency, the name of which has not yet been publicly announced, at the next General Election, and that he is getting his hand in by speaking at by-elections. He made general speeches on behalf of the successful candidate for North-west Lanark, and his services have been requisitioned for Sir Israel Hert, who is engaged in what seems to be the forlorn hope of trying to prevent Sir Edward Sassoon from stepping into Sir Bevan Edwards' shoes as Conservative member for the Hythe division. The article that appears in the "Asiatic Quarterly" from Sir John Jardine's pen on Sven Hedin's "Through Asia" has, I hear, brought him a most appreciative letter from the distinguished traveller, who mentions that he is starting for Thibet in May.

IN DEFENCE OF GREEK.

Our old Friend, Sir George Birdwood, has amidst his labours in connection with the coming French exhibition and his numerous avocations found time to write a charming introduction to Charles Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses" adapted from the Chapman translation of the Odyssey. The volume is one of the "New English Series" which is being edited by Mr E. F. Speight for Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son. To summarise would spoil, and I can only quote the few opening lines which indicate the characteristically enthusiastic spirit in which the introduction is written. "I have ever" says Sir G. Birdwood, "been an earnest, not to say aggressive, advocate of general, and I would make it universal, instruction in Greek literature as affording the most efficient and wholesome of all the appliances in our possession for the advancement of individual and collective education. From the date of the introduction into this country of the fatal Chinese system of competitive examinations for admission into the public service, I have followed the careers of a large number of both the successful and the unsuccessful candidates for appointments in the Army and in the Civil services, and have found that whether fortunate or unfortunate at these haphazard examinations those of them who happened to be well grounded in Greek have invariably made their mark in after life."

A DISTINGUISHED IMPERIAL PROCONSUL.

Sir George Bowen, who died the other day, after a short but sharp attack of bronchitis, started in life, with no special advantages, as the son of a poor clergy man of the Church of Ireland, and lived to become what is now the fashion to call an imperial proconsul. He was a man of culture and ability, but no more cultured or able than hundreds of young men who annually start in the race for fame, fortune and position. What, then, were the special circumstances which led to his success? They consisted in three factors, each of which was unimportant, but in combination were of happy augury. He knew Greek, he knew Blarney, and he knew Mr. Gladstone. Two or three years after having taken a first class in classics and having been elected to a Fellowship of Brasenose, Bowen was appointed to the congenial position of President of the University of Corfu. The Corfiotes were somewhat amused at being taught the classical form of their own language by a man who used it with the grotesque aberrations of pronunciation which are still believed to be correct—at Oxford. Some happy years of useful and honourable service followed during which Bowen became Secretary to the Government, a position equivalent to that of Prime Minister of the protected Ionian "Septinsular Republic," wrote Murray's Handbook on Greece, and other books descriptive of that region, and was fortunate in marrying a charming young Ionian, the Countess Diamantina di Roma. The Ionian islanders rather chafed at the mild British yoke and had a pirati ns in the direction of union with Greece. To this day the beneficial effects of British rule are so marked that to compare the Ionian Islands with continental Greece outside Athens and Patras is almost like comparing a civilized with a savage country. But the people did not know when they were well off, and their discontent led in 1858 to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, then Colonial Secretary, sending Mr. Gladstone to the Islands as Lord High Commissioner to enquire into their constitution and condition. To the favourable impression produced on Gladstone by Bowen may be attributed the latter's rise out of the scholastic rut and out of the position of a subordinate place in a petty administration. In 1859 the colony of Queensland was formed and Sir George Bowen was appointed its first Governor. In that immense territory, larger than the whole of France and the empires of Germany and Austria combined, there were at that time not more than 25,000 inhabitants, and the contrast between the decadent ruins of the oldest civilization in Europe and the vigorous but somewhat raw beginnings of an antipodean community had an interest all its own for the ex-university don. He was supported in the task of establishing "responsible Government" by two young gentlemen, who have since become honourably known in connection with the administration of our Colonial Office as Sir Robert Herbert and Sir John Bramston and who quartered themselves in a charmingly situated bungalow in the outskirts of Brisbane, named "Herston," after themselves. Bowen ruled over the early destinies of Queensland with ability and success. Much commendation has been given to him for his refusal to sanction a temporary issue of inconvertible paper by the Treasury Department on the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. In connection with this subject it is curious to note how blind even most financial writers are to the fact that, in the last resort, the whole system of monetary credit in England is based on inconvertible paper. There is an enormous accumulation of bank deposits—some seven hundred millions sterling or so—and a very inadequate gold reserve, none of the banks except the Bank of England keeping more coin than suffices for "till-money." When trouble arises all the banks look to the Bank of England to make advances to them, but, after all, the Bank of England's own margin of coin can only go a very small way; so when the difficulty becomes acute, the bank gets the Government to "suspend the Bank Ac," which means that the bank is allowed to issue what is really inconvertible paper "ad libitum." Panic ceases and confidence is restored. Paper money is of course of no use in paying the foreign creditor, but where a country is either a large producer of gold, as Australia, or a large receiver of gold, as England is, the inconveniences arising from a temporary internal inconvertible currency are never likely to be grave. After an extension of the usual term of office Bowen was transferred from Queensland to New Zealand and had a prosperous and successful administration, during which much useful work was done, especially in restoring peaceful relations between the settlers and the warlike Maories.

In Victoria, his next sphere of action, Sir George Bowen fell upon rather evil times and did not altogether escape the charge of partiality in holding the constitutional balance between Conservatives and Radicals in stormy times. During his term of office a new and larger Government House was built. He was fond of relating an example of the megalomania which is apt to affect the ideas of young, energetic and prosperous communities. The architect asked for instructions as to the size of the ball room. The Minister of Public Works gave orders that it was to be one third larger than that of Buckingham Palace. This implied a rather unwelcome strain on the hospitality of the Governor, notwithstanding his handsome salary of £10,000 a year and allowances. Sir George Bowen's subsequent Governorships at Mauritius and Hongkong were less important, but, on the other hand, being crown colonies, the Governor's share in administration and responsibility was necessarily larger than in colonies in which parliamentary institutions existed. He everywhere carried his pleasant, but perhaps not too sincere, habit of complimentary speech. In the Australasian colonies he told the inhabitants of quite a number of the seaport towns that they had a "bay like the bay of Naples," and in Hongkong it is related that at a public dinner a Chinese merchant, in a complimentary address in English, somewhat marred by the Chinese inability to pronounce the "r," spoke of the esteemed Gover or as "Sir Jaw Bone," and could not understand the laughter which arose.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE.

The sad news of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Nairne at the Hotel Windsor, on Sunday last, from a sudden attack of pneumonia, due to a chill caught at the railway station, on the evening of Lord Elgin's return to England, will have been received with much sorrow in India, and especially in the Bombay Presidency, where he had served with distinction at the critical period of the conversion of the office of local Commander-in-Chief, of which he was the last holder, to that of Lieutenant-General in command of the local Forces. On his arrival in this country, after his short tenure of the office of Commander-in-Chief in India, he appeared to be in perfect health and strength notwithstanding the attack of malarial fever from which he had suffered in India, and the announcement of his serious illness towards the close of last week came, therefore, as a severe shock to the numerous friends who had welcomed him home only a few weeks ago. He was buried at Charlton Cemetery, on Wednesday last, with full military honours. The first part of the funeral service was read at the Woolwich Garrison Church, the officiating clergy being the Rev. Mr. Armitage, chaplain of Woolwich, the Rev. J. W. Adams, V. C., and Dr. Yeatman Biggs, Bishop of Southwaite, and brother of the late General Yeatman Biggs. After the hymn, "Just as I am,—without one plea"—had been sung with much solemnity, the coffin was conveyed from the church to the cemetery on a gun carriage under an escort of the 1st Royal Dragoons and Royal Horse Artillery, the route being lined by about 4,000 troops. Thirteen minute guns were fired during the progress to the grave, and a general's salute of 13 guns was fired before the close of the service. The pall-bearers were Lord Roberts, Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir. W. Sterling, and Generals Chapman, Markham, Lloyd, Hutchinson and Marshall. Among those who joined the long procession, as it slowly followed the coffin, and the military bands which marched before it, were General Sir H. Smyth, Sir George White (General Nairne's predecessor in office at Simla), Sir W. F. Gatacre, General John Gatacre, General Wace, Mr. H. Birdwood (General Nairne's colleague in the Bombay Council), Sir R. Westmacott, Generals Caldecott, and Blundell, both of whom served under General Nairne at Poona, General Maurice, General King, General Badcock, Colonel Deane, Colonel Stafford, Colonel Corbett, Colonel Slade, Major Holland, Major Mercer, son-in-law of General Nairne, Dr. Addison, his brother-in law, and his two surviving brothers, and Captain Dimsdale, A-D-C. to General Nairne. The concluding portion of the burial service was read at the grave, and the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Southwark. The whole service was throughout simple and impressive and appropriate. It had been arranged that Sir Charles Nairne should succeed Sir Henry Brackenbury in the important post of President of the Ordnance Committee; in fact, the Warrant conferring that position upon him was signed only the day before he passed away.

Many of your readers in Bombay and Poona will hear with sincere regret of the premature death of Charles Edgar Baumann, who in the eighties when serving in the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment was a great favourite in the social circle of Western India. He succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever at Nice, on Sunday, in his forty-seventh year. Like his brother, Mr. Arthur A. Baumann, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Peckham and who at one time was regarded as a rising politician, he was essentially what the French call *un homme spirituel*. Amongst his accomplishments not the least was that of wielding a facile pen, and he would have made an admirable war correspondent. He retired from the Army some years ago with the rank of Captain.

I have also to announce the deaths of Sir R. Lambert Playfair, formerly British Consul-General for Algeria, and a brother of the late Lord Playfair; Colonel Edward A. Noel, one of the rapidly diminishing survivors of the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46; the Very Rev. T. E. Bridgett, a well known member of the Redemptorist Order who belonged to a Baptist family; Dr. William Rutherford, a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh; Mr. Charles Gairdner, late manager of the Union Bank of Scotland; Mr. Leopold G. G. Robbins, Reader in Equity to the Council of Legal Education and author of several standard legal works; Mr. Alexander Reid, a veteran retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, who took his pension so far back as 1853; Mr. James Combe, another ex-Bengal Civilian; Mr. William Prothero Thomas, Indian Forest Department; Mr. Sandford Bere, Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Mr. Henry Nicholas Duverger Beyts, C M.G., an *alumnus* of Elphinstone College, Bombay, who went to Mauritius, where he rose from the position of Government Protector of Immigrants to that of Colonial Secretary and acting Governor; Mr. James Drake Digby, founder of the National Skating Association and a well known authority on athletic sports; M. Reinach, retired banker, and father of M. Joseph Reinach, the bete noire of the anti-Dreyfusites; and Madame Louise Liebhart, the eminent opera singer.

GOLD MINING AT COOLGARDIE.

THE *Financial News* of February 21 publishes a long letter from its correspondent at Coolgardie on the remarkable development of the gold bearing strata in West Australia. The year showed an output of one million fifty thousand ounces of the precious metal equivalent to some four million sterling. Having described several valuable properties, the correspondent says:—

"The show mine of this district—the Mount Margaret Gold Field—is undoubtedly the Westralia Mount Morgan, about seven miles from Mount Margaret township, and named after Mr. A. E. Morgans, the member for Coolgardie, who discovered it nearly three years ago. It is now owned by an English company of Indian shareholders, having been floated in Bombay by Mr. Reginald Gilbert, Mr. Morgan retaining a large interest in it. Though I may have more to say about this mine later on, I merely mention it now as an instance, among many others, of the existence of a huge gold field about which very little is as yet known, even by the mining cognoscenti in London. My excuse for dwelling at such length upon this north country is that I am most anxious to impress upon your readers the fact that there are big fields and bigger opportunities outside of such well-known districts as Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Menzies, and a dozen others whose names may be more or less familiar, and that Western Australia still offers to those who wish to try their fortune chances such as no other British Colony boasts of." The writer is in error in saying that the mine he mentions as the best of all is called after Mr. A. E. Morgans, M.P. for Coolgardie. Mr. Morgans named it the Westralia Mount Morgan, after the famous Mount Morgan mine in Queensland. But that is a detail. The important point is that paying gold has been found over an area extending in one direction 600 miles in West Australia, and that it already gives an output of gold measured in millions sterling. We shall recur to this letter in our next issue.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

THE "Times" (London) special reprint of the Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, will no longer be obtainable at the reduced rates after next Tuesday. With respect to the prospective issue of a Tenth Edition of the Encyclopædia, it appears that the facts are these: When the "Times" took over the ninth edition in March, 1898, the publishing house owning the copyright gave an undertaking that no steps would be taken towards the publication of another edition for a period of five years, that is to say, 1902. But it does not necessarily follow that a new edition will then be put in hand. The labour and cost and anxiety of such a work have been very heavy. The outlay on the Ninth Edition came to £550,000. It was necessary to spread the publication over a period of some twenty years and issue each volume separately. The co-ordination of the labours of eminent writers and men of science, each a specialist in his own line, imposes a heavy responsibility on those entrusted with it. These considerations must weigh with those who have to decide whether the demand for a new edition will be sufficiently large in the second or third year of the new century to justify the proprietors of the copyright in launching a new edition at so early a date.

THE POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY.

BHAVNAGAR OFFERS ASSISTANCE.

MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI has addressed the following letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of Mr. J. N. Tata's Scheme of a Post Graduate University:—

SIR,—You are probably aware that on the death of Sir Takhatsingjee, G.C.S.I., the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar, who was much admired and esteemed for his many noble qualities, a meeting of his friends and admirers in this city was convened at the residence of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on the 12th February 1896, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., when among others a resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, to raise a fund wherewith to commemorate in some appropriate form the name of the late philanthropic and benevolent Maharaja.

(2) At the same time a Committee was appointed to carry out the object of that meeting.

(3) A meeting of this Committee was recently held at my residence, when the following resolution was passed: That the Government promissory notes for Rs. 7,300 of the three and a-half per cent. loan held by the secretaries to the credit of the "Sir Takhatsingjee Maharaja Memorial Fund" and the interest thereon, together with what may hereafter accrue, be transferred to the joint names of the secretaries, Messrs Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, and N. R. Ranina, and be held by them to institute a scholarship tenable by a Bombay graduate for one or two years, to be named "The Sir Takhatsingjee Maharaja (of Bhavnagar) Scholarship" in connection with Mr. J. N. Tata's scheme for a Post Graduate University; that if within two years from this date the scheme shall not come into operation, then the gentlemen above named are hereby authorized to make over the said fund with the interest thereon to the University of Bombay for presentation of a gold medal or a scholarship to the lady student of the Grant Medical College for the time being who shall obtain the highest number of marks on the whole in the L. M. & S. degree. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the chairman to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, chairman of the Provisional Committee of the proposed Post Graduate University.

(4) In conformity with the above resolution, I have the honour to forward the same for your information.—Yours, &c.,

DOSABHAI FRAMJI.

Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, March 10.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

THE RECENT MIS-STATEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some very false and misleading statements have recently been published regarding the mortality that has occurred among the coolies imported from India for the construction of the Uganda Railway, it appears desirable that the actual facts should be made known, and I therefore append a statement giving the number of coolies imported into Africa together with the number of deaths that have occurred during the past three years, and I shall be obliged if you will give it publicity:—

Year.	No. of Coolies from India employed on Works on 31st December of each year.	No. of deaths during the year.
1896	3,948	51
1897	6,080	261
1898	12,800	168

It may also be of interest to know that out of 1,030 coolies whose three-year agreements have expired, 229, or about 22 per cent. elected to extend their agreements for another year and remain on the works.—Yours, &c.,

G. WHITEHOUSE,
Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.

Mombasa, Feb. 20.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade presiding. A large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen attended, the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji being also present.

Dr. M. B. Colah, the Honorary Secretary, opened the proceedings by reading the Directors' report for the past year, from which it appeared that the total number of pupils on the school roll at the end of the year was 130. Of these ten were Hindus and nine Mussalmans, amongst the latter two being the daughters of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji. The drawing class which had somehow dwindled to only three, rose during the latter months to 21; whilst the pupils in the music class had more than doubled themselves. A Kindergarten class had also during the year been started on a more regular basis than before, the Directors readily falling in with the prevailing opinion of the latter day educationists, that the Kindergarten system is especially adapted to teach the infantine "idea how to shoot," without clogging or overburdening the infantine intellect. The Directors were extremely pleased to be able to record the signal success of the Alexandra Institution at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Of six young ladies sent up, five had passed. As to the general progress of the Institution Mr. R.D. Prior, Educational Inspector, C. D., remarked as follows:—The school appears to me under its enlightened board of Directors and Miss Hunt's good management, backed up as she is by a highly capable staff, to be giving a sound and liberal education to its pupils. Mr. J. F. Madan, Deputy Educational Inspector, Guzerati Schools in Bombay, in reporting his inspection of the school says, the accommodation is sufficient and the class rooms are well lighted and ventilated. Furniture and apparatus sufficient and in good condition. Order and dicipline very good. The result of my inspection is on the whole very satisfactory. Mr. Madan ends by recommending the same annual of grant-in-aid as was obtained in the preceding year. During the past year several donations had been received, among which was a Port Trust Bond for Rs. 1,000 from the Hon'ble Mr. Vizbhookhandas Atmaram, J.P., Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in memory of his late brother's daughter Bai Nanubai Thakordas Atmaram.

The pupils then went through a very interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music and English, French and Gujrati recitations, the rendering of which was sufficiently admired and reflected great credit upon those responsible for the training of the children.

Mrs. Ranade then gave away prizes to the successful pupils.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said:—Ladies and gentlemen, when I remember that the function which I am now called upon to undertake has been ere this discharged, by illustrious Governors and able councillors, great educationists and missionaries, I feel somewhat diffident about the wisdom of the choice which the committee of this Institute have made, in asking me to preside on this occasion. The only claim I can make for such kindness is the fact that I have been actively associated with my late lamented friend Mr. Pandit in launching into existence an institution modelled upon this Institute in Poona some fifteen years ago and ever since then I have made a careful study of the progress of higher female education from year to year in the different provinces of India. The first place of honour as pioneer of higher female education must be assigned to the Calcutta Bethune Institute, which has just completed its fiftieth year of existence, having in recent years developed into the Bethune College presided over by distinguished Bengali lady graduates. It had the advantage of being founded by the philanthropy of Mr. Bethune, and when he retired, it was taken over by Lord Dalhousie's Government as a state supported Institution. On our side, the Alexandra Institute, whose founder's day we have met here to celebrate, (applause) deservedly takes the lead, having been founded so far back as 1863 by the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and called after her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales whose marriage was celebrated about that time. It has been the parent of similar useful schools started both here and outside in Poona, Ahmedabad, Mysore, Jalandar, Baroda, Lahore and other towns. The essential feature of life is that it grows and thrives, and adapts itself to different surroundings. In this sense, great ideas are living and the idea to which the founder of this institute gave form and colour, still lives, and is vivifying in a hundred ways. We were favoured some days ago with an eloquent discourse on leadership. The life's story of the founder of this Institute illustrates how true leadership is still possible in a peculiarly Indian career. Here was a man who in life was always straight as an arrow, sacrificing all his time, money and talents for a noble cause in which few sympathised with him at the time, but sustained by the hope that the noble heroism which he displayed would justify itself, and that those who came after him, his own sons and daughters, and an increasing circle of appreciative friends would hold the torch on high with a devotion which would ensure success in the end. (Cheers.) The gifted race to which Mr. Manekji belonged has produced other leaders examplars of a similar type. I need not name them here, as they are household words with men of all classes. The greatest patriots, the greatest philanthropists, the greatest merchants, educationists, orators, missionaries, who have flourished on this side of India, have all belonged to this community of a few handfuls of men. At times I am almost tempted to feel misgivings as to what the condition of Western India might have been but for the influence which the Parsees have exercised among us not only in this city which is their chief home, but outside in Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Nagar Mohow, Karachi, Aden, Zanzibar and other places. In our great national car, hoary with the weight of ages and immoveable in numbers we too often serve as a dead weight and a break. The car would never have moved an inch but for the inspiring contact with the English, and the elevating example of the Parsees. They pioneer the way, and we slowly followo at a great distance. The example of this institute furnishes the best illustration of this subtle influence. Inspired by the success of the Parsees we have now in our large towns been able to strike root in the matter of higher female education. Their buoyancy of temper, their adaptability, their love of life their indendance, charity, their purity and mutual helpfulness mark them out as men qualified to lead, there are among them a few whom mistake their true function, and seek to dissociate themselves from the responsibility of the position Providence has assigned to them, namely, to serve as the salt that leaveneth the whole mass. The founder of this institute and those who have carried on the work after him, did not make this mistake. It is true that in the earlier years the idea was to conduct the school as a purely English institute, intended to train girls to be like English girls in all branches of grace and refinement. The mistake was, however, soon found out and during the last fifteen years and more the school has been placed on its proper footing as an institution intended for fitting the better classes of native girls by training and instruction, to fulfil their work in native societies and, in native homes. One gratifying result of this change has been that, of late years, both Hindu and Mahomedan girls have commenced to attend the school in considerable strength in a way to justify the hope that its founder cherished of the institute serving as bond of union between the various communities and creeds which go to make up the great Indian nation. Real union between these communities is not possible unless the womankind of each be brought in early life to be friendly with one another. Among our own people, far seeing men such as His Highness Appa Sahib, the late Chief of Jamkhindi, some of the chiefs of Kathiawar, the late Rao Bahadur Laxman Jagannath, the late Mr. Telang, and the Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhukhandas have shown their appreciation of this function of the institute, and I feel quite sure that the committee of the institute will soon find their labours crowned with the full fruition of their hopes. Hindu conservatism has this good point about it that, when we grasp an idea and make it our own, we cling to it with a grip which we can never be made to forego. We are difficult to move but when moved the momentum of our solid mass is almost irresistible. The birth of young and independent institutions springing from the parent stock all over the country, makes it necessary, however, that the Alexandra Institute should not rest on its oars, but must take a step in advance. It occurred to me on reading the reports for the past few years that the time has now come when the institute should borrow a leaf from the records of its Calcutta sister, and seek to make itself more useful by assuming the responsibilities of a collegiate institution. The reports show that some fifty to sixty girls have during the past few years finished their course of studies in the institute, and have been obliged to attend the boys' colleges for higher instruction. There are already a number of graduates in arts, law, and medicine among these advanced pupils, some of whom have qualified themselves in England. There are some three or four Hindu female students who have been similarly training themselves. This to my mind is a distinct indication that a further growth in the usefulness of this institution has become indispensable. The University will, I feel sure, be but too glad to accord its support to an institution which has a building of its own ready to accommodate 200 students, and an endowment of Rs. 56,000 and a staff of able teachers. The school nearly pays its way, and the college classes will increase the attractions of the school tenfold, and ensure its financial prosperity by the enthusiasm which this enlargement will evoke among all classes. I am aware that there are those among us who will preach from the house-tops that female education has reached its limits, and that further advance is perilous at least on existing lines. Even in the case of boys' education, the same cry has been raised, and there are well-meaning people who denounce our schools and colleges as encouraging cram and manufacturing graduates. Others condemn them because they are secular in character, and do not impart religious or moral education. Others again denounce them as teaching disloyalty and promoting unrest. During the past few months, we have had various pronouncements from the highest authorities in the land, which have furnished sufficient vindication of the existing system, and we need not discuss these high politics here, more especially when we know that these attacks come from interested motives, and the men who make them, and the women too who have joined the cry, are not especially gifted with well-balanced minds. One defect there, no doubt, is in our existing system and that is the disproportion seen between the numbers and quality of our male and female students of all grades. This defect can never be removed by a larger spread of primary education. Primary education which stops short with the elements of learning, has for the case of female students no value, and is too often forgotten in later life. The best plan of promoting the religious and moral education of our boys is to make them amenable to the discipline and companionship of well educated women as mothers, sisters and daughters. People too easily forget the fact that education can never be completed within the precincts of a school or a college. It is a life long discipline, and both men and women really receive their education, when they are brought under each other's influence by the necessities of domestic and social duties, and the exigencies of the market place and the calls of the temples, the press, the pulpits and the courts. Morality and religion are inculcated and enforced in these higher social and spiritual spheres of duty, and cannot be otherwise taught from books or in class rooms. When the purdah is allowed to separate one half of the race from the other half on this larger theatre of human life, stunted growth and deformity in both sexes naturally results. You can never humanise a society, and purity or elevate its tone and make it more responsive to truth, beauty and love unless both women and men are trained to take up their places side by side in all relations of life, mutually helpful and corrective of the weaknesses of each other. Women need not encroach upon the professions and pursuits of men but there must be an equality to some extent between their thoughts feelings and action. It was with this higher aim that the Alexandra Institute was founded, and I cherish the hope that in the time come, the sympathy of all classes will enable it to discharge this function with the same efficiency that it has fulfilled its allotted work during the last forty-five years. Nothing will give greater satisfaction to the spirit of its founder than such a fulfilment of his hope and I aid the hopes of his sons and daughter who have identified themselves with this noble work.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Justice Ranade for presiding and to Mrs. Ranade for distributing the prizes, the proceedings terminated.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"THE HEART OF DENISE and other Tales," by S. Levett Yeats (Longmans, Green and Co).

"THE TURF," by Alfred E. T. Watson (Lawrence and Bullen).

"THE RAMAYANA AND THE MAHABHARATA," by I. C. Oman (George Bell and Sons).

"THE RULING CHIEFS of WESTERN INDIA," by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan. (Thacker and Co., Bombay).

"OWD BOB," by Alfred Ollivant (Methuen and Co., London).

"A SHORT HISTORY of the SARACENS," by Ameer Ali (Macmillan and Co., London).

"THE ADVENTURES of ULYSSES," by Charles Lamb, with introduction by Sir George Birdwood (Horace Marshal and Son, London).

"LORD BEACONSFIELD, K. G. and his Writings," by J. A. P. (John Wright, Beverley).

"COMETH UP AS A FLOWER," by Rhoda Broughton, new edition (Macmillan and Co).

"THE SCIENCE OF LIFE," by J: Arthur Thomson (Blackie and Sons, London).

"CASSELL'S NEW POPULAR EDUCATOR," Vol. I. (Cassell and Company).

"AN INDIAN NIGHT and OTHER POEMS," by Zarac (R. W. Hunter, Edinburgh), Crown 8vo.

BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAILS DELAYED.

The P & O. Company have received a telegram from Suez to say that the Australia with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, was detained in the Suez Canal owing to a block there and the Bombay mails due on Saturday next will probably arrive a hours late.

THE SIRDAR AND THE MAHDI'S HEAD.

REPORTED DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT.

THE House of Commons debate upon the policy and incidents of the Soudan campaign was expected to come off the night, after the mail left, on the initiation of Mr. John Morley.

Meanwhile the Mahdi's head was a prominent feature of the talk of Town, and one heard the Government angrily spoken of as "the body-snatchers of the Soudan."

While admitting the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb, the Government, through Mr Brodrick, has declared itself to be without information as to the fate of the Mahdi's skull, and the *Daily Chronicle* has accepted a denial of its statement that the head passed into the possession of General Gordon's nephew.

But the correspondent of the *Daily News* reaffirms our contemporary's report upon the subject in the following communication:—

"In the face of a contradiction of the fact which I mentioned to you that the Mahdi's embalmed head was not thrown into the Nile together with the rest of his body, but was kept as a 'curiosity' by Major Gordon, R. E. the testimony of two British officers who were then attached to the Egyptian Army, and who were present at the time when the Mahdi's body was disinterred, may be worthy of notice. They described to me what occurred:—

"The exhumation took place a day or two after all the British troops and the correspondents had been sent down from Omdurman. In presence of the Sirdar and his staff the task of digging up the body was carried out by a detachment under Major Gordon. It was found to be in a well-preserved state. The face and expression were lifelike: the beard hair, and teeth as they were when the Prophet was alive. The body was taken on board a gunboat (the 'Melik'?) and to Major Gordon was entrusted the duty of burning it and throwing the ashes into the river.

"It will be remembered that the burning of the body of a Mussulman is the worst possible degradation. It is believed that it excludes the soul of the dead from heaven.

"The body as burnt on board the gunboat, and the ashes were openly thrown into the river.

"But Major Gordon kept the head. He made no concealment of the fact that he had it; everyone knew it; and he told one of my friends that he was thinking of presenting it to the Royal College of Surgeons. If direct application were made to this officer he could only confirm the truth of this.

"When the body had been disinterred, gun-cotton was placed outside the walls of the tomb, and some crowds of people assembled to see the great fetish blown into the air; but although there was an explosion, the tomb remained standing. A later attempt was successful, for then the explosive was put within the walls.

"One of my friends reminded me that before the tomb was demolished, the Dervishes who were lingering in hiding in and around the city had committed two acts of revolting barbarity towards our dead.

"During one of the nights which followed the battle they uncovered the earth which lay over the dead Lancers who had been killed in the charge of September 2, and who were buried in the 'khor' where they had fallen; and the morning light showed their hacked and mutilated bodies exposed in a spirit of savage anger and contempt.

"Under cover of the darkness of another night they defiled and desecrated with offal the grave of Mr. Hubert Howard, the *Times* correspondent, who lay buried beneath a white wooden cross on the Khalifa's parade ground. These two desecrations took place while I was at Omdurman; and two or three officers watched the graves throughout one night in the hope of catching the miscreants."

A political note in the *Times* states that discussion upon such questions as the disposal of the Mahdi's remains will be out of order upon the Army Supplementary Estimates. The discussion will be permissible under the Army Vote, but as Lord Kitchener was acting not as a British officer but as Sirdar for the Egyptian Government, any impeachment of his conduct under the Supplementary Estimates would be out of order. The motion, however, for the special grant of £30,000, for Lord Kitchener will give Mr. Scott an opportunity, for raising the Mahdi question in the near future.

The discussion to be raised by Mr. Morley on the Supplementary Estimates will be therefore confined to the general questions of policy involved in the Soudan expedition.

IN SEARCH OF THE MAHDI'S HEAD.

Either out of sympathy with Mr. Brodrick, or for the purpose of gratifying those gentlemen who worried him so persistently a representative of the "Westminister Gazette" set out on February 23, to find the Mahdi's head. The quest was an unsuccessful one, for all he could discover was that the Mahdi's head has not yet arrived at the Royal College of Surgeons, nor is there any immediate reason why it should. Professor Stewart, the Curator of the famous museum of the R.C.S. in Lincoln's Inn-fields, said that the statement that the Mahdi's skull had been offered as an additional attraction to the skeletons which grace the commodious glass cases over which he has charge was incorrect; he knew nothing whatever about the aforesaid head and felt confident that no overtures by Captain Gordon had yet been made to the College.

"Would you like the head?" he was asked. Professor Stewart immediately became almost enthusiastic, saying, "Of course, we'd like it; why, what do you think? It would make an excellent addition—not to say an object lesson to naughty boys—to the varied collection of human skulls—about 3,000—which I have here. We have a very fine collection of Egyptian heads; here is one—a dark-looking object—which actually came from the Soudan with the beard and hair intact. No, it is not the Mahdi's skull, but"—and the curator smiled significantly—"it would not be at all difficult to delude visitors that it actually was the head of the old prophet. Other notorious men's heads? Oh, yes; they make, I can assure you, a very interesting study. Here is the articulated skeleton of the infamous thief-catcher and murderer, Jonathan Wilde, hanged in 1725; there you observe the remarkably small cranium of Eugene Aram, executed at York in 1759 and gibbeted in Knaresborough Forest, the authenticity of which is well attested as it was obtained from the gibbet by the grandfather of the donor. Dr. Hutchinson, a Knaresborough surgeon. The skull of John Thurtell also a murderer, was presented to us by Mr. Wormald, the then Demonstrator of Antomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when the body was removed, so you see the Mahdi's head would be quite acceptable here."

"How do you get all these heads together?" I asked, looking round at the hundreds of grinning craniums. And how much would you give for the Mahdi's head?"—"Ah!" said the professor, "he's not worth much, is he? But perhaps we'll get him as a gift. You never know. Heads turn up from such unexpected quarters."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, FEBRUARY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F C Clarkson I M S B	Capt H C E Cave
Lieut H A K Gough B	Capt T A Fischer
Mr A B Kettlewell B Cov	Capt R J Bentinck
Mr S A J Keatinge B	Lieut N M Henning
Mr H Calthrop B	Lieut H O N N James
Mr G S Hooper B	Lieut F M Smith
Mr A G Romilly M	Lady Superintendent Miss C G Loch I N S
Mr R C Brown Bo Cov	Lady Superintendent Miss R A Betty, I N S
Col W L Greenstreet	
Lieut Col D P Warliker	
Major R C O Stuart	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col T C Pears B 6 mo furl	Lieut Col A J P Nuthall 6 mo
Mr A T Cunliffe B Cov privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo	Lieut Col C Hogge 6 mo
Mr A E T Sarfas B 6 days extraordinary leave	Major E W S K Maconchy D S O 7 days
Mr F B Dickinson B 6 mo MC	Capt W A L Cowie 6 mo
Mr B P Milsom B 6 mo furl	Capt P B Vaughan to Aug 13 1899
Mr F H Bigg-Wither B 4 mo MC	Capt G W Robinson 4 mo
Mr F W M Scott B 6 mo furl	Capt K E Cooper 4 mo
Mr E L F Cavendish M 6 mo extraordinary leave	Capt H A Lane 10 days
Capt A J Heath I M S Bo 6 mo MC	Lieut J J Bolland 6 mo
	Lieut G P Lawrenson 6 mo
	Lieut C H Atkinson 14 days
	Lieut J H Lloyd 14 days
	Lieut H A Gib 6 mo
	Lieut V H Bronson 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt C M Dallas B allowed to spend remainder of leave in Australia	Mr R H Lushington M
Mr A R T Safas B	Mr H F Heath B
Mr N Moss B	Major W F Cahusie
Mr C G W Hastings C I E B	Capt E W Twigg
Mr E Gabbett B	Capt H A Lane
Mr M Hammick M Cov	Lieut W W Heffernan
M F W H Hasted M	Lieut F L Lloyd Jones
	Lieut H B St John

FRENCH "PATRIOTS'" ESCAPADE.

"TO THE ELYSEE."—AND THE RESULT.

THREE DEPUTIES ARRESTED.

PARIS was in solemn garb and dignified mood on February 23 as the late President was buried amid every circumstance of sorrow and restraint. But before midnight, as the "Times" representative remarks, the telephone wires were vibrating with laughter over exploits of leaders of the League of Patriots, and next morning Paris was in her normal humour, with the Republic "not one penny the worse."

MM. Deroulede Harbet, and Millevoye were all arrested, under sensational circumstances, in the course of the evening, charged with inciting the soldiery to overthrow the established oder of things; and though it is doubtful whether they were not subsequently given liberty to depart to their homes, it is believed that they will be formally charged in the Courts in the course of the day. But the word "farce" seems to be writ broad over their proceedings, and nothing momentous is likely to flow from yesterday's incidents.

THE ARREST OF THE DEPUTIES.

The circumstances attending the arrest of the Deputies have not yet transpired in detail—indeed, contradictory versions are afloat; but the bulk of the reports ran to this tenor: Two regiments belonging to the Neuilly Barracks were returning through the Faubourg St. Antoine from Pere Lachaise, under the command of General Roget, who, as the "Times" correspondent reminds us, drew up the report on the Henry forgery for M. Cavaignac, and has been regarded by the anti-Revisionists, rightly or wrongly, as one of their staunchest supporters. The "Chronicle" correspondent has heard that M. Deroulede had been urged by ill-advised adherents to make some sort of raid upon the Elysee—an attempt which be regards as quite within his capabilities and ambition—and it is alleged that, accompanied by M. Marcel-Habert and some of his friends, he stepped forward, walked directly up to the General's horse, and, barring the way, seized the bridle while he began to harangue the General and the soldiers. He is reported to have proclaimed the General as a "good friend," and to have exclaimed, "The moment has arrived—I summon you to march upon the Elysee—you have all the League at your back!" General Roget, says the *Daily News* representative, did not seem at first to understand, but when he did he resented being compromised and answered, "Come, come, pas de blague," and removed M. Deroulede's hand and according to one account, even used his sword to clear away the demonstrators. The poet-deputy, however, persisted in his *rôle*, and he and the other "patriots" followed the troops into the Neuilly barracks, anxious only, it is now declared, to manifest their sympathy with the Army. For this act they seem to have had some justification in the conduct of some of the soldiery. It is alleged that when M. Deroulede cried out "A l'Elysee," at least 200 soldiers responded with "Oui, oui, a l'Elysee; vive Deroulede." General Roget behaved with great firmness, and struck some of his men, calling them "imbeciles," and roaring out with firm kindness "Take care my lads, your are exposing yourselves to be shot." The ringleaders were consigned to the guard-room. But the deputies declined to leave the barracks, and the facts of the matter being reported to the Premier while he was at the dinner given by President Loubet to the representatives of the foreign Powers, M. Dupuy ordered their arrest, and an Exchange message to hand this forenoon states that M. Deroulede will be charged with "exciting the people to anarchy."

M. Millevoye was apprehended in the Boulevard Montmartre for refusing to move on and for attempting to cause a crowd to assemble.

M. DEROULEDE'S OFFENCE.

The "Petite Republiques" states that pending the opening of a judicial investigation the Prefect of Police has ordered a preliminary inquiry to be made with a view to determining the nature of M. Deroulede's offence. Messrs. Deroulede, Marcel, Habert and Millevoye were confronted at two o'clock this morning with General Roget, who declared that M. Deroulede attempted to induce himself and the troops under his command to march upon the Elysee. The "Goulois" states that the friends of M. Deroulede are afraid that he may be tried before the Senate acting as a High Court. M. Cochefert, in an interview with a Press representative on the subject, said that the matter was too grave for him to express an opinion regarding it. Reuter's correspondent telegraphs: "This morning's papers are generally of opinon that it is necessary to await Deroulede's explanations and the result of the judicial inquiry before pronouncing upon the contradictory versions current regarding what occurred yesterday evening between M. Deroulede and General Roget. According to some accounts M. Deroulede entreated General Roget to march upon the Elysee, while others assert that the Deputy, on going to the barracks, simply wished to manifest his sympthy with the Army."

An Exchange Telegraph Company's telegram says: The Public Prosecutor will apply to the chamber for authority to prosecute M. Deroulede and M. Habert for inciting the Army to insurrection.

PARISIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Dalziel's agent telegraphs: The papers are full of congratulations upon the quiet and orderly manner in which the actual funeral ceremony passed off. The news of M. Deroulede's escapade was received too late for comment in most cases, but it is resented by several journals. The "Figaro" says: "General" Roget probably remembered the tragic events which followed General Malet's attempt, and so did his duty. The French army has not yet come down to "pronuncia mientos," whatever those who have taken upon themselves to act as its special defenders may think." The "Gaulois" says: "General Roget is precisely the one whom the Revisionists designated as the soul of the pretended military plot. This single example suffices to show what must be thought of the accusations brought by our adversaries against the chiefs of our army."

The *Petite Republique* says: "This *coup d' etat* did not extend beyond the limits of a caricature, but it is, to say the least, significant that its authors should have considered themselves entitled to address themselves to a General, and that this General should be the former collaborator of the late Minister of War, the friend and the confidant, and the chief of the malcontents. In any case, Republicans will do well to remember that *corps d' etat* are only ridiculous when they fail." The *Rappel* denounces "the scoundrels who openly conspire against public order, and incite the people to hatred and to contempt of one another, and lavish on the heads of the Army the most culpable provocations."

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE STREETS.

As anticipated, there were disturbances in the evening; but they do not appear to have been of a serious character. In view of manifestations a large force of police, some two or three hundred, had been stationed before the Brasserie Maxeville on the Boulevard Montmartre, while at each end of the boulevard was a line of soldiers who prevented anyone from passing who could not give a good reason for wishing to do so. And the police precautions seem to have sufficed. Shortly before nine o'clock a demonstration took place outside the offices of the *Libre Parole*, a crowd of 200 persons assembling and shouting "Conspuez Drumont?" "Vive Loubet?" The mob became rather turbulent and the police charged and cleared the street, some arrest being effected. The anti-Semites made a demonstration on the boulevards at ten o'clock. Cries of "Panama" were raised, and fresh arrests were made.

Some men on the balcony of a newspaper office in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre shouted "Down with the priests." This led to a counter demonstration in the street, resulting in several arrests. During the evening of Feb. 23 a crowd of a 200 persons assembled in front of the offices of the "Petit Journal," which they assailed with stones, breaking the windows. The staff of the newspaper turned the fire hose on the demonstrators, who retreated to the other side of the Rue Lafayette, still throwing stones at the windows. The police interfered and a conflict took place, in which several of the crowd were injured. Some arrests were made. At eleven o'clock about 150 persons were in custody at the Mairie in the Rue Drouot, including the Comte de Choiseul, M. de Cuverville, son of Admiral de Cuverville, M de Harcourt, and M. Talleyrand. Nearly, all the persons arrested were charged with assaulting the police or uttering seditious cries.

THREATENED SUPPRESSION OF LEAGUES.

The *Matin* states that one of the first acts of the Government at the next Cabinet Council will be to consider what measures to take for disbanding the various leagues now in existence, such as the League of Patriots, the Patrie Francaise, the League of the Rights of Man, and the Anti-Semitic League.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S ILLNESS.

BROUGHT ON BY CARELESSNESS.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING seems to be making "a good fight for it" with his illness. A Reuter's message of Feb. 23 says that a bulletin issued at half past ten yesterday evening stated that Mr. Kipling had passed a fairly comfortable day, though early in the evening, as is usually the case, the symptoms were aggravated a little, being about the same as on the previous evening, but the patient on the whole was no worse.

A Central News telegram says the report this morning (Feb. 24) is that Mr. Kipling is holding his own The physicians declared late last night that his left lung was perfectly sound, only his right lung being affected, and they are hopeful of his recovery.

The doctors who have been attending Mr. Kipling have been very reticent as to his peril from pneumonia; but the lung specialist, Mr. Dunham, tells the *Morning Leader* correspondent that he was a marked victim. Latterly he was worried by the fact of his three children suffering from bronchitis. He himself was an incorrigible gadabout in the slushy streets, and quite enjoyed the recent blizzard. He wore his furs unmethodically, and caught the disease indoors on Monday night owing to the reaction in the overheated rooms of the Greuoble Hotel from the cold streets.

The *Mail* says that Mrs. Kipling is deluged with letters, telegrams, and cables of inquiry and sympathy. She thanks all the inquirers, but says nothing can be added to the doctor's bulletins. She has full hopes of her husband's recovery.

According to the *Telegraph*, the patient suffered severely on Wednesday night. His physician has not been absent from his room for over an hour at a time since Tuesday.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly, agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

ON Thursday February 16 in the Commons Sir Seymour King: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has considered the claims of those officers who up to 1894 were admitted to the benefit of the Exchange Compensation Allowance, the payment of which was suspended by the Indian Government, pending an inquiry; whether they were entitled under the rules to the compensation; and, whether, as the inquiry has now been concluded, those officers whose rights were meantime held in abeyance and have since been confirmed, will be paid up the arrears which have accumulated during the intervening period?

The Secretary of State for India: A decision was given in November last upon the great majority of those cases to which the honourable member's question refers. As regards those in which the decision was favourable, the Government of India are now investigating and settling the claims for arrears. Upon a comparatively small number of cases the Government of India were unable to come to a decision, and these are now under my consideration.

INDIAN MAILS.

Sir Seymour King: I beg to ask the Secretary of the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether the Postmaster General is aware that serious inconvenience is caused to firms, private individuals, and journals connected with India when the Indian mail arrives on Saturday, owing to the delay at the Post Office in sorting and delivering the newspapers on Saturday afternoon; and, whether arrangements cannot be made to increase the staff assigned to the duty, or in some other way to insure more prompt delivery.

Mr. Hanbury: There is no delay at the Post Office in sorting and delivering newspapers brought by the Indian mail when that mail arrives on Saturday afternoon. A sufficient special force is always employed on such Saturdays. It is the practice not to send out on Saturday afternoon newspapers and other large packets for delivery to those firms whose offices are known to close before the time at which delivery could be effected, and if under any misapprehension newspapers have been kept over which might have been delivered, the Postmaster-General will be happy to give instructions for their delivery in future on receiving particulars.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

On Friday, February 17, Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a proclamation by the Ameer of Afghanistan welcoming Russian railway enterprise, and enjoining his subjects to realise the great advantages accruing from the Merv-Kushk line, had been distributed on the North West frontier of India and posted over Herat on Dec. 25, 1898, and if this had been done with the consent of her Majesty's Ministers.

Lord G. Hamilton, who answered the question, said: I have seen some references in the press to an alleged proclamation of the character described, but I have no reason to believe the report to be true.

Dr. Tanner: Will the noble lord say if he, having taken into consideration what occurs in the columns of the "Times" reported yesterday, cannot really give us more explicit explanation in connection with this particular report occurring in the columns of the Ministerial paper?

No answer was given.

THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Tanner asked the Secretary of State for India if there was any foundation for the report from Bombay of a plague panic from the southern Kolar goldfields, and what steps were being taken to prevent further loss of life.

Lord G. Hamilton: The latest information I have received is that during the week ending Monday, Feb. 13, there were twelve plague seizures and nine plague deaths in the Kolar district of Mysore. Nothing is said in that report as to any plague panic among the gold miners. The Mysore State, supported by the British Resident and aided by the Government of India, is sparing neither expense nor effort to combat the plague wherever it appears in Mysore territory.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Monday, February 20.—Colonel Wyndham Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether any reports have been received from the general officer commanding in India on the subject of the effects of the rifle fire of British and native infantry, as well as of that of their opponents, during the late Tirah campaign, with comparisons and deductions which may be of future service; and, if so, whether he could lay these reports before the House.

Mr. Wyndham: A report has been made on the surgical history of the Tirah expeditionary force for 1897-98, showing the effects of the rifle fire of the enemy on the British and native troops. As the enemy were in possession of rifles and ammunition similar to those used by the British troops, a fair estimate can be taken of the effect of these weapons. I shall be glad to show the report to the hon. member.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

On Tuesday, February 21, Sir Henry Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the date of the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into Indian expenditure; how many sittings were held and how many witnesses were examined; what was the date of the closing of the evidence; how many sittings have the Commission held for the consideration of their report; and when does he expect to lay the report upon the table.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure was appointed on May 24, 1895, and it ceased taking evidence on July 21, 1897. He was informed that the larger part of the Commission's report was in print, but he was not in a position to say when it would be issued.

Sir H. Fowler asked whether the Indian Secretary proposed to do anything in the matter. The proceedings of the Committee on Indian Currency over which he (Sir H. Fowler) had the honour to preside were seriously hampered, because the Committee were unable to ascertain the decisions of the Commission. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton; I have no authority over the Commission, but I think there is an understood rule that when any Commission of this kind has ceased taking evidence its report should be presented as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN COOLIES ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

Mr. Thomas Bayley asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he could state to the House how many coolies have been imported from India for the Uganda railway works; how many are now employed on the line, how many have returned to India, and from what cause, and how many have died during the progress of the works; and whether there are any hospital returns available showing the amount of sickness and mortality among the workmen of the railway.

Mr. Brodrick: The number of coolies imported from India had been 14,231. The latest return, that for the month of December last, gave the total number now employed as 12,009. Seven hundred and sixty-nine had returned to India on expiration of agreement, 1,015 had been invalided, and 480 had died on the works.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THIBETAN OFFICIALS.

Mr. Hedderwick asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to statements in a recent publication, entitled "In the Forbidden Land" (vol. i. p. 75), to the effect that of recent years the Government of India has had reported, by its own officers, cases of horrible torture inflicted by Thibetan authorities on British subjects captured by them on our side of the frontier; that some of the atrocities committed by the Llamas on British subjects are revolting; that it is a matter of great regret to the Englishman who visit these regions to think that the weakness of our officials in Kumaon has allowed and is allowing such proceedings still to go on; that the Jong Pen of Taklakot, in Thibet, sends over, with the sanction of the Government of India, his yearly emissaries to collect land revenue from British subjects living on British soil; that the Shokas have to pay this tribute out of fear, in addition to other taxes and trade dues iniquitously exacted by the Thibetans, and that on the slightest pretext the Thibetans arrest, torture mercilessly, fine and confiscate property of British subjects on British territory; whether the reports received by the Government in any way support these statements, and whether he could inform the House what is the state of the British territory bordering on Thibet.

Lord G. Hamilton said his attention had been called to the statements contained in the publication referred to by the hon. member. No report had reached him on the subject from the Government of India. He found from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor for the North-West Provinces and Oude that his attention since 1895 had been given to the alleged exactions levied by Thibetan officials upon the British side of the northern frontier of Kumaon. British officers had held interviews with the Jong Pen of Taklakot and other officials, and they had clearly explained that no dues would be allowed to be levied by Thibetan officials, from Bhotia traders who were British subjects within the British frontier. The last letter of the North-West Provinces Government which appeared in the Proceedings was dated Aug. 22, and stated that the dues collected by the Thibetans from the people of Darma were clearly proved to be not land revenue but a trade tax, to which this Government had no reason to object. The Lieutenant Governor was gratified to learn that Thibetan outrages on British subjects had ceased.

Mr. Hedderwick asked: Whether Darma, Chandas and Bias, on the borders of Thibet, form part of the British Empire; and, whether Thibetan law is enforced within these regions, and the natives driven to bring the greater number of their civil and criminal cases before Thibetan magistrates.

Lord G. Hamilton said the district referred to was part of British India. He had no reason to suppose that any other than British law and authority was exercised in these parts.

MOTIONS ADOPTED.

Thursday, February 23.—Sir Seymour King.—East India (Staff Corps Officers.—Address for Copies of Correspondence to date relating to the recommendations made by the Government of India in order to prevent the supersession of Staff Corps Officers by those in the Line (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 474, of Session 2 of 1895).

Sir Seymour King.—Army (Officers' Services).—Address for Return showing the length of service (from date of first commission) of lieutenants promoted to captains, captains promoted to majors, and majors promoted to be lieutenant-colonels, in each year respectively for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, in the following British services, namely, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry and Infantry of the Line (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 148, of Session 1892).

Sir Henry Fowler.—East India (Income and Expenditure).—Address for "Return of the Net Income and Expenditure of British India, under certain specified heads, for the eleven years from 1887-88 to 1897-98."

COMMUTING CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether he has under consideration the expediency of extending to retired officers of the Civil Service in India the privileges enjoyed by military officers of commuting a portion of their annuities;

And whether, since in the case of Covenanted civilians a portion of their annuities has been provided by deductions from their pay while in Service, there is any objection in principle to allowing members of the Civil Service to commute such proportion of their annuities as have thus been provided.

Lord G. Hamilton: It has been held that, as a portion of annuity of a Covenanted Civil servant is provided by deductions from his pay while in the service, the recognition of a legal assignment of such an annuity cannot be required; and, consequently, there is the less reason in his case for allowing commutation, which, as stated in a Treasury Circular of 1882, "Exposes the State to the frustration of its policy for securing a lifelong provision for its servants." It is, therefore, opposed to the public interest, and I cannot hold out any hope of departing from the previous practice of the India office.

INDIAN PRESS COMMITTEES.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will furnish a return showing the number of press committees which have been established in India; the names of the places where they have been established; and the number of warnings which they have respectively issued, together with the names of the persons warned and the nature of the warning in each case.

Lord G. Hamilton: I can give the hon. member in my answer the information he seeks. The Government of Bombay inform me that these committees have been established in twelve places, namely:—Poona, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana, Amednagar, Satara, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapore, and Ratnagari. These committees have no power to issue warnings, their functions being to keep the local authorities informed as to what appears in the local newspapers.

INDIAN COOLIES IN UGANDA.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what has been the mortality among the Indian coolies employed on the Uganda railway; and what arrangements are made for their protection both at the port of emigration and in Africa.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer given by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the hon. member for Chesterfield will have supplied the information sought by this question. I will only add:—The mortality among coolies employed on the Uganda Railway works during 1898 appears to have been about sixteen per 1,000 per annum on an average labour force of 12,800 hands. At the port of emigration the labourers are kept, as far as possible, apart from all infection; they are medically inspected before they go on board, where their food, clothing, sanitation, and medical attendance are provided for. There are hospitals at the base and the different points on the works. Medical men and medical subordinates, European and Indian, are provided for the service of these hospitals and of the labourers. At the most unhealthy season of the year nearly 10 per cent. of the labourers were in hospital; at healthier seasons from two-and-a-half to five per cent. may be in hospital. The medical report of July last says, "the prevailing diseases are malarial fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, liver complaint, scurvy, and ulcers. A complication of the last two generally necessitates invaliding." Those who are invalided are sent back to India.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE SULTAN OF OMAN.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact, as reported by telegrams of Feb. 21, that the Sultan of Oman had withdrawn his concession of a coaling station to the French, under the threat of bombardment from her Majesty's men of war, and that the Sultan had issued a proclamation to that effect.

Mr. Brodrick: The lease which the Sultan proposed to give was contrary to Treaty, and has not been proceeded with. For further details we must wait till despatches reach us.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary for India whether it was a fact that the Seyd of Oman had revoked the grant that he proposed to make to France under a threat from the British admiral on the station of a bombardment of the forts of his capital; what was the nature of the contemplated grant; whether the French Government had been previously notified of the intended action of the admiral; whether there was any Treaty between this country and the Government of Oman, by which the latter pledged itself not to alienate territory, or to grant a lease of territory to any foreign Power without the previous permission of her Majesty's Government, whether the relations of this country and France towards Muscat were based upon the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and France in 1862 by which both countries reciprocally engaged to respect the independence of the Sovereigns of Muscat and whether her Majesty's Government claimed any special right to control the exercise of full sovereignty by the Syed of Oman within his kingdom which was not possessed by any other European Great Power.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer to the first question is that the grant which the Sultan proposed to make was contrary to Treaty, and has not been proceeded with. But beyond the brief telegraphic reports which have been received, despatches which are on their way are awaited, and I cannot give further details. In reply to question No. 2, the grant referred to is understood to have been a lease to the French Government of Bunder Jisseh as a coaling station. In reply to No. 3, it was a question between the Government of India and the Sultan of Muscat and not between the Government of India and any other Power. It should be added that no hint was given to the Government of India of the transactions that were being contemplated at Muscat. In reply to question No. 4, the Sultan is under a special obligation to the British Government in respect to the alienation or assignment of any portion of his territory. The reply to No. 5 is in the affirmative. As to the last question, the Sultan of Oman has for years been in receipt of a subsidy from the Indian Governments, and has on various occasions received the help and advice of that Government in maintaining his authority and quieting disturbances in his territory. The relations existing between his and the British Government are special, though they do not necessarily interfere with the exercise of any sovereign rights he may possess.

Mr. Labouchere: Is this obligation not to alienate territory by Treaty?

Lord G. Hamilton: It was an arrangement arrived at some time back. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr M'Kenna: Can the noble lord give any record of this arrangement?

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, there is a record.

Mr. Bowles Was the naval demonstration made by order of the Indian Government, or her Majesty's Government in London?

Lord G. Hamilton. We have throughout been in communication with the Indian Government.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

General Russell.—To ask the Secretary of State for India; Whether he can state the result of the investigations, which on May 5, 1898, he stated were then proceeding, relative to the causes of the great increase of enteric fever among Europeans living in India; whether he can state the number of cases that occurred in the years 1897 and 1898, and how many ended fatally, or if he has any objection to a return being made furnishing these particulars; and whether it is true that inoculation has been widely introduced as a preventive against the disease.

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: At what date is it likely that Sir J. B. Lyall's report on the famine of 1896-98, its causes and administration of relief, will be placed before Parliament, together with any minutes or resolution thereon by the Government of India.

Major Rasch.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether it is proposed to send the Carabiniers to India in the trooping season of 1899; And if he could explain why this regiment, which only returned from India in 1888, should be detailed for foreign service before the 15th, 14th, 13th, 10th Regiments of Hussars, and 12th Lancers, which corps all returned from India previous to 1883.

Mr. Havelock Wilson.—To ask the President of the Board of Trade; If he can state the number of Lascars employed as sailors, firemen, and coal trimmers on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Australia* which is due to sail from London on the 23rd inst., and whether he can state how many cubic feet of space is provided for each Lascar in the forecastle of this vessel; whether the said vessel is a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, and whether the crew of this vessel has allotted to them the cubic accommodation as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; and, whether he can state if the forecastle of this vessel has been inspected by Board of Trade officials during the time she has been in dock.

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty: Whether when her Majesty's ship Victorious, was sent to the China Station it was the belief of the Admiralty that she could be docked at Hong Kong, whether this has been found to be too dangerous; what progress is being made in the execution of the plan for the addition to the Hong Kong naval yard! and whether the arrangements with the Hong Kong Dock Company for the construction of a large dock have fallen through. (Thursday, March 2.)

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he would explain what were the circumstances under which nine English soldiers were sent, on Oct. 8 last, from Bombay to the Pasteur Institute at Paris to be treated for hydrophobia; what is the evidence in the possession of the Government showing that the dogs which had bitten these men were rabid, under what official supervision these men were sent! and whether it is true, as stated by the director of the Paris Institute, that these nine men arrived in Paris without any credentials or anything showing when or where they had been bitten.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a memorial, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from resident natives of India in Natal, who have been engaged in trade there for many years and have acquired considerable interests in land and in personal property, setting forth that, under the operation of the Dealers' of Traders' Licensing Act allowed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Colonial Office, the licensing authorities, consisting chiefly of rival traders of British or foreign nationality, are refusing licenses to trade and withdrawing licenses from respectable natives of India.

Whether the Government of India have taken or propose to take any steps to protect Indian natives and fellow subjects from confiscation of their civil and legal rights in Natal;

And whether, as Natal relies to a great extent for its supply of labour upon natives of India, under arrangements which are sanctioned by the Indian Government, that Government will be advised to stop all emigration of Indian subjects into Natal until the local laws are fairly administered to Indian subjects.

Mr. Bill.—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General: Whether it is the case that the postal regulations of India do not allow the contents of any parcel sent by parcel post to exceed 50*l*. in value and, if that is so, whether, as this regulation conflicts with paragraph 41 of the English regulations for the Foreign and Colonial parcel post contained in the Postal Guide, the Post Office would, in the interests of trade between the two countries, undertake the transmission and insurance of parcels of far greater value. (Feb. 24.)

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Whether Hu Yu-Fen, the capable director of the Northern Railway of China, has been dismissed and replaced by Chang-Yi, who is hostile to British enterprise; whether Chang-Yi demands the dismissal of Mr. Kinder, the English engineer whether the appointment of Chang Yi imperils the sum of 2,300,000*l*, of British capital devoted out of the Chinese Imperial Railway Gold Loan for the extension of the Northern Railway from Shan-Hai-Huan to Neu-chwang and what steps her Majesty's Government propose to take to secure the predominance of British influence on the directorate of the Northern Railway. (Feb. 24.)

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he will present to Parliament a map showing the exact territories included in the pledge of the Chinese Government not to alienate the Yangt-se Kiang Valley. (Feb. 24)

Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, Whether he is responsible for advising her Majesty to appoint the Rev. Henry Whitehead to the Bishopric of Madras, which had been previously filled by an evangelical, whether he is aware that the Rev. Henry Whitehead was not only a member of the English Church Union, but is the Superior of the Oxford Mission at Calcutta, whose official anniversary sermon was preached by the Bishop of Linboin at St. Mary Magdalenes on Epiphany Tide at a service announced in the parish magazine as High Mass, and at which banners, crucifixes sacrificial vestments multiplied lights incense sacring bells, and elevation were included and above all there were no communicants whether he is aware that at the college chapel presided over by Mr. Whitehead according to th Tourists Church Guide published by the English Church Union, vestments, altar lights, incense, and other illegalies are practised and whether this apointment may be taken as an indication of the Ecclesiastical policy of her Majestys Government. (Feb. 27.)

Mr. Joseph Walton proposes to ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on Feb. 27 whether he will furnish a return giving particulars of the concessions for 2,800 miles of railway in China which have up to the present been granted to British investors.

TERRIBLE VOYAGE OF THE PAVONIA.

ADRIFT FOR TWENTY DAYS.

THE Pavonia was towed into Azores on Saturday (February 17) by the steamer Wolviston, of West Hartlepool, and reports as follows:—

On Tuesday, January 31, she was struck by a hurricane, and lay in the trough of the sea for twenty hours. During part of Wednesday (February 1) she steamed slowly but on the following day she was struck by a second hurricane, and again lay to all day. On Friday, the 3rd, at 3.20 p.m., her engines stopped, the boilers being adrift, and causing the ship to labour heavily in the tremendous seas that broke clear over her continuously.

On Saturday the 4th signals of distress were fired to the British steamer Colorado, which came to the Pavonia's assistance, and took her in tow. On the Sunday morning the cable parted, carrying away the Colorado's boats and rigging. The Colorado then signalled to the Pavonia that she could not tow her, but would stand by till the morning. During the night the heavy gale continued, and the two ships lost sight of each other.

Throughout Monday the 6th and Tuesday the 7th the Pavonia was in a desperate condition, with all her boilers adrift and rolling about in the hold. There, then, seemed very little hope of saving the ship, but the crew worked unceasingly for three days and nights without leaving the hold to secure the boilers, which had broken off the seacocks, thus letting in the water. During Wednesday the 8th the vessel drifted helplessly in the gale. On the following day the steamer Horatio, of Liverpool, was sighted, but answered that she was unable to render any assistance.

On Friday the 10th the Wolviston hove in sight, and took the Pavonia in tow. The cable parted at 11 p.m., but the Wolviston stood by all night and all day on Saturday. In the terrible gale which continued she lost the Pavonia on Sunday, but found her again on Monday, and stood by her till Tuesday, when cables were fastened, and the disabled vessel was towed to the Azores without further accident.

There was no panic on board the Pavonia, although the passengers gave up hope for two days, when it was thought the rolling boilers would certainly sink the ship. Many accidents happened to members of the crew, but nobody was seriously hurt. Three boats were lost, and part of the port rail and galley carried away, while the bakehouse was stove in by seas.

The Pavonia officers report the hurricanes they experienced as the worse they have ever seen. The passengers unite in praising the officers and crew for the almost superhuman work they performed in securing the boilers while the Pavonia was rolling terribly in mountainous seas.

The gratifying intelligence of the safety of the Pavonia was received at the Cunard Company's offices on Saturday morning, and the liveliest satisfaction was expressed that what at one time was expected to prove a terrible catastrophe has ended so happily. Hundreds of telegraph messages, ready stamped, were lying in the Cunard office to be dispatched the moment any news came, and these were promptly dispatched off to their destinations. Among the relatives and friends of the crew the news was received with something akin to jubilation, relieving, as it did, the terrible anxiety which they had experienced during the past week.

THE ALLEGED INSULT TO THE GERMAN FLAG.

In Stonehaven Sheriff Court on Wednesday Feb. 22, Sheriff Robertson gave decision in the action raised by the Procurator-Fiscal against John Walker, captain of the Aberdeen trawler Creigievar, who was charged last week with committing five offences against the captain and crew of the German fishing boat Weira. Sheriff Robertson said the case had excited a good deal of interest, and although he had not much doubt of the decision he was to arrive at, he thought he might take time to consider his judgment. He took the charges as they were stated. 1. The first charge had reference to the breaking of the claw of the main gaff. It is not disputed that this was done, but in the opinion he had formed he thought it was done accidentally, or at least so done as not to render the accused guilty of the contravention. He therefore found it not proved. 2. The second charge had reference to using threatening or abusive language or intimidating or molesting the master or the sailors of the German boat, and threatening to run them down. That charge also he found not proved. 3. That contravention he found proved. The accused sought to justify what one of his men did by saying they had permission or implied permission to do it, but they had failed to prove that, and there is no doubt that what they did was contrary to the statute. 4. The next charge is one of assault by causing a hook to go into the skipper's hand. The German skipper himself said he had no doubt whatever that this was quite unintentional, and he therefore found that charge not proved. 5 The last charge is in much the same terms as the second charge, but with this difference, that it was on the second occasion, when accused went up specially for the second time to interrogate the German crew. He found difficulty in holding that threatening language was used, but he had no difficulty in holding that accused was on that occasion molesting the Germans. He therefore convicted accused on that charge. Combined with the charge there was at first an allegation of insult to the German flag. He struck that out as having been irrelevantly libelled, but in the evidence led he heard nothing whatever that would warrant him in holding that such insult was offered. The Fiscal asked his Lordship to deal with the question of damages. There was a certain amount of damage to the claw on the first occasion, and the nets on the second. The damage was estimated at from 100 to 150 marks. Mr Lippe, for the defender, said he did not get any intimation of a claim for damages. He had no opportunity whatever of bringing expert evidence to speak as to the damages. His Lordship fixed the damages for the whole at £3. Under the third section damages were to be recoverable by distress, poinding, and sale of the ship by the fifth by arrestment, poinding, and sale, and failing payment 15 days imprisonment. There appeared to be no alternative under the third charge but to find the two proved charges. A fine of £5 for each was imposed.

AN EDINBURHG TRAGEDY.

DETAILS are to hand of a shocking tragedy committed in one of the fashionable hotels in Princes Street, Edinburgh, in which a pair, presumably lovers, put an end to themselves. It is stated that a well-dressed man arrived at the hotel on Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, and engaged a room for two stating that his wife would arrive later on. He called several times at the hotel during the day to inquire for telegrams, and in the evening the lady arrived with a large quantity of luggage. The two occupied the same room that night, and breakfasted together on Thursday, afterwards going out to visit several places. In the afternoon they returned, and proceeded to their room, and as no appearance was made by them in the evening suspicions were aroused. No response being made to repeated calls, the door was tried, but found to be locked. An entrance, however, was obtained, and the two were found in bed with their clothes on, quite dead. The lady was wearing a pair of gloves. A razor was lying beside the gentleman, and it is presumed that he first killed his companion, and then committed suicide. In the gentleman's pocket book was a letter which contained a request that his parents should be communicated with, and also his sweetheart's brother, and asking that the matter should be kept as quiet as possible, so as to avoid newspaper publication. Both resided at Peterhead, and it is surmised that they were on the eve of marriage. The gentleman's name was Charles Stevenson, and the lady's Annie Florence. Stevenson was thirty-one, and was a traveller to a firm of Jewellers in London. He was a native of Peterhead, and visited the town a fortnight ago, but his reason for doing so was not explained. It had been suspected that he was suffering from mental aberration. Miss Florence also belonged to Peterhead, and was with Stevenson when he visited the town. She was twenty-seven years of age They appeared to be on very affectionate terms, and were seen in Peterhead together on the previous Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, left here this afternoon.

MARCH 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marg Bacquehim from Trieste, sailed for Bombay via Karachi this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this after noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 1-16
Bar Silver	27½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,100,000; Decrease £600,000; Public Deposits £16,000,000; Increase £700,000; Other Deposits £35,900,000; Decrease £200,000; Other Securities £32,800,000; Decrease £1,800,000; Notes and Gold £23,300,000; Decrease £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—MARCH 9.	
10 p.m.	72·4
FRIDAY—MARCH 10.	
6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m	80·3
2 p.m	82·1
4 p.m.	80·8

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As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold-Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

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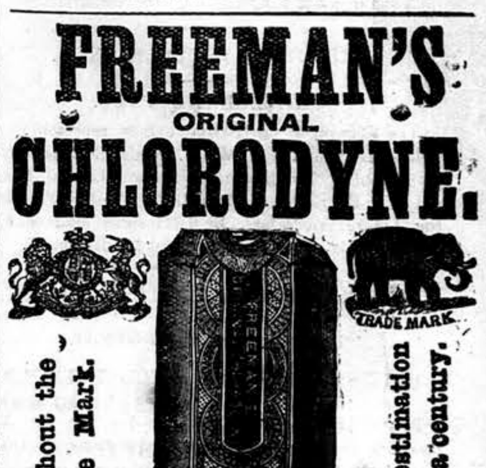

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registerede Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. Registered Copyright.)

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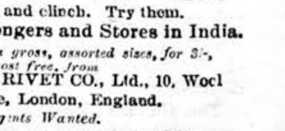

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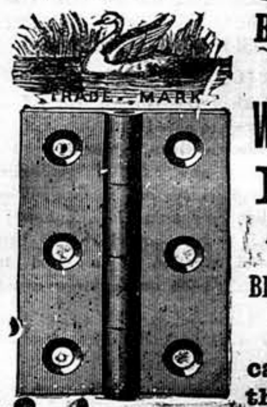

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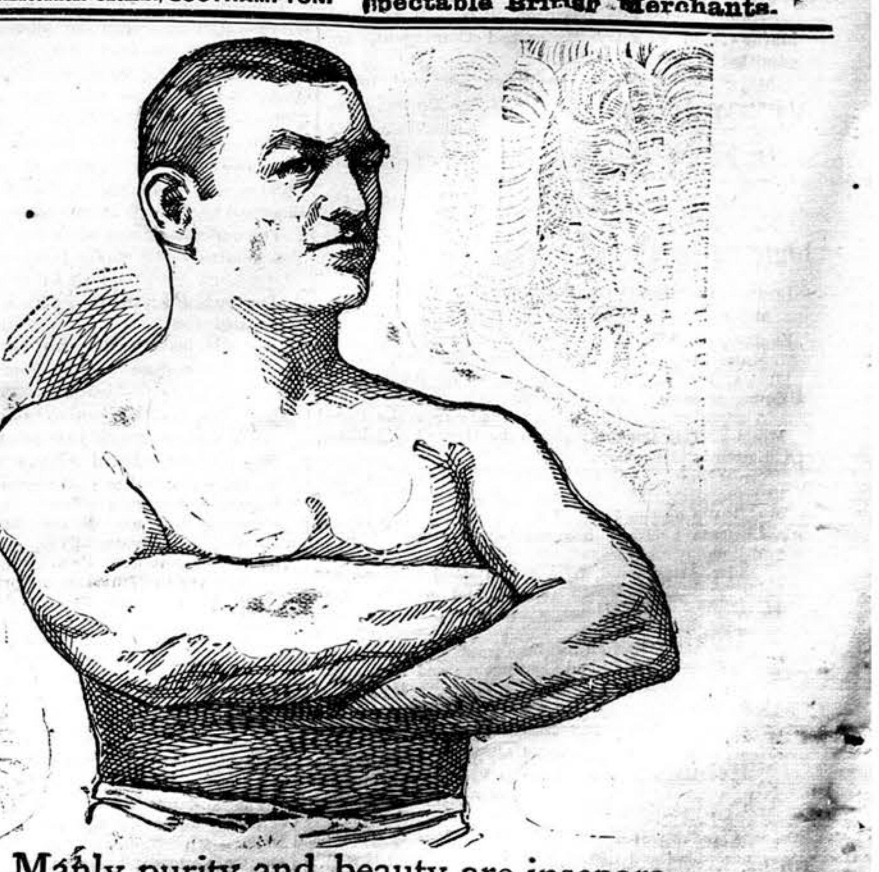

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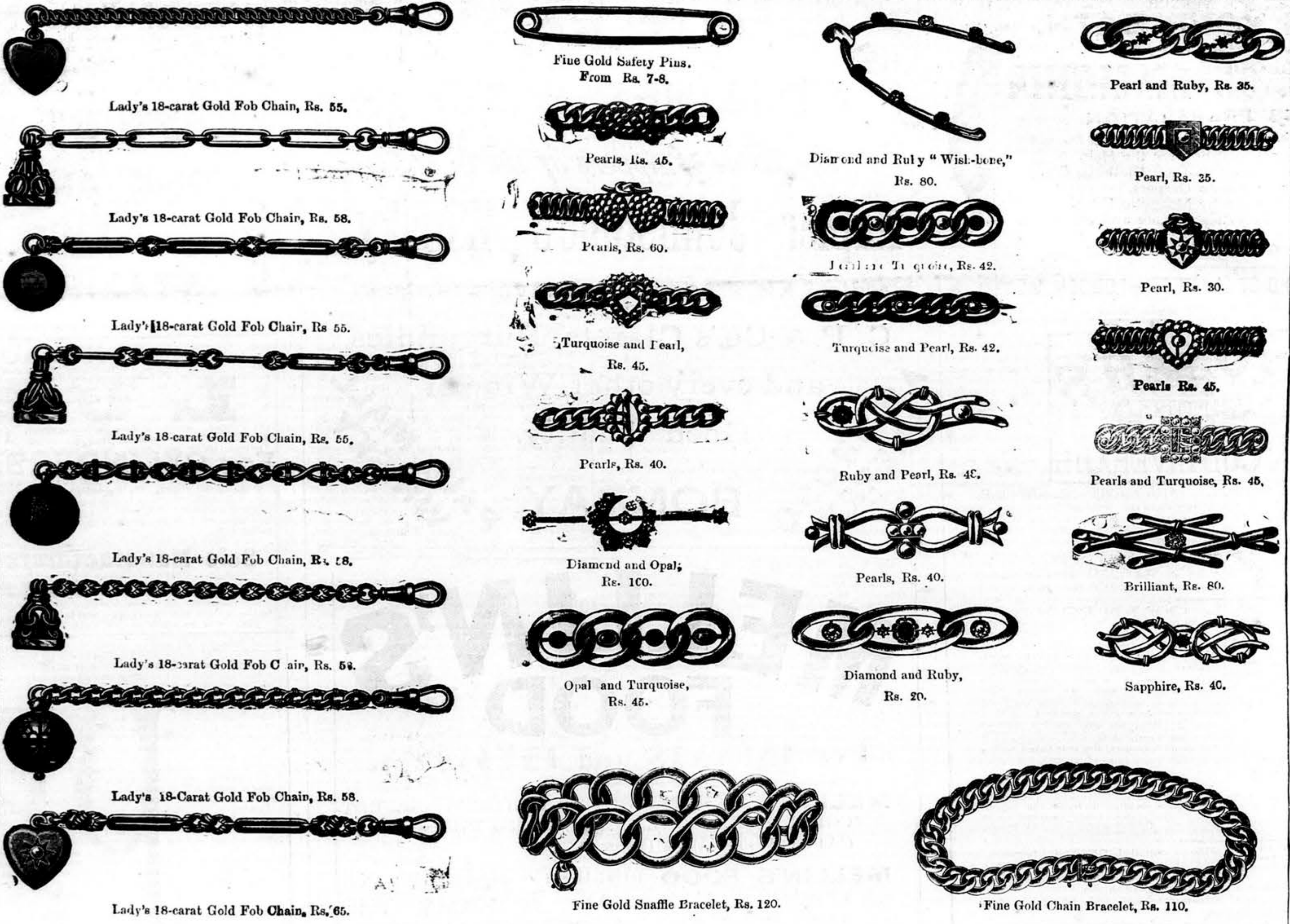

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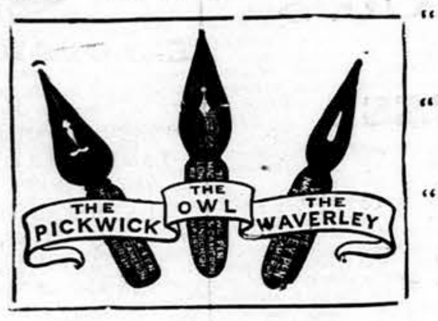

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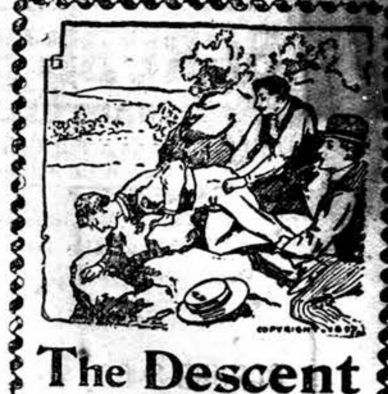

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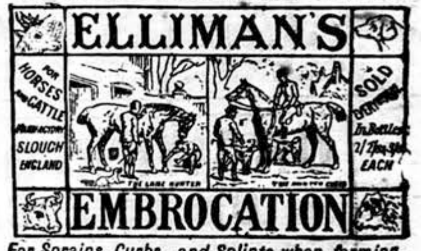

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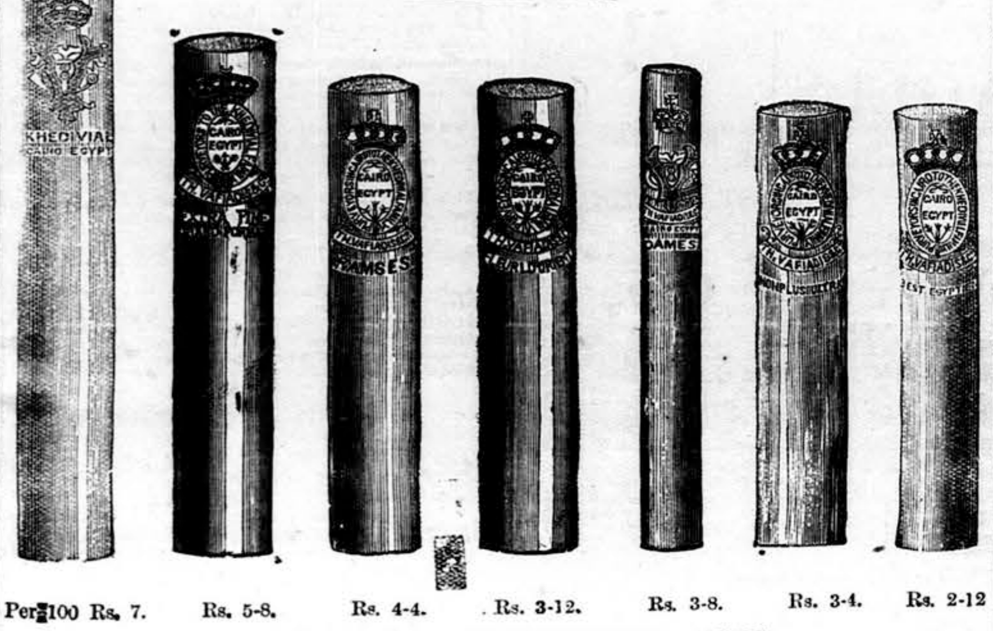

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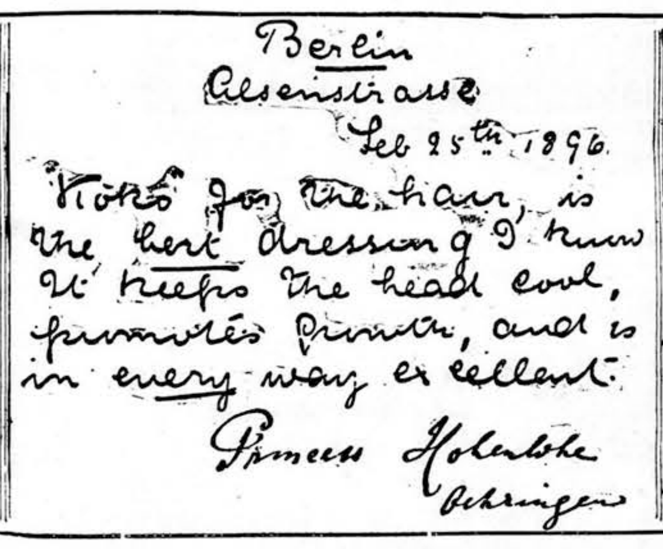

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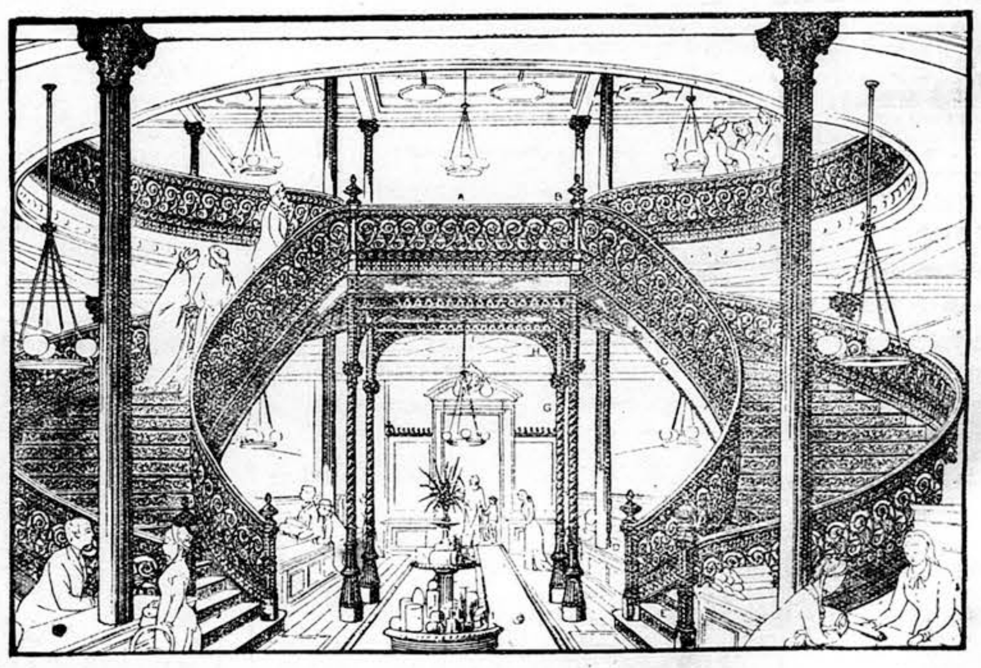

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